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MONDAY SPORTS

NFL COLLEGE DRAFT

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Revolt Fails in Nigeria

President's Aide s Killed, High Toll Is Foreseen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — President Ibrahim abangida announced Sunday that s troops had crushed a coup attempt by renegade troops who anted to break up Nigeria's federion to end alleged domination by uslims.

Major General Babangida told porters Sunday night that fighting had been heavy and that his rsonal aide, Lieutenant Colonel K. Bello, had been killed during shootout at Dodan Barracks, the esident's residence and the seat his military council.

The president gave no other caalty information, but reporters ho observed the fighting said it peared that the toll would be gh.

"The unfortunate situation in gos this morning has been ought under control," the miliy ruler said. Most of the officers volved had been arrested and uld be tried soon, he said.

The chairman of the joint chiefs staff, Major General Sanni Abaa, speaking on the national radio rlier, dismissed the attempt as poradic firing by a few disloyal d misguided soldiers in some isoed parts of Lagos, followed by embarrassing radio broadcast."

An army major, Gigi Oguaza a, earlier told the nation in the io broadcast that the president been overthrown.

"I wish to happily inform you of successful ousting of the dictaial, corrupt, drug-baronish, inmane, sadistic, deceitful, homoually centered and unpatriotic ninistration of General Ibrahim damasi Babangida," he said.

General Abacha said the rebels re "motivated by greed and selferest" and that they "wanted to stitute themselves into a nation-

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Ali Jarekji/Reuters

Mr. Polhill, left, with the Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara, Sunday in Damascus.

'I Didn't Think a Lot About Freedom'

International Herald Tribune

Robert Polhill, the American hostage freed Sunday in Beirut, was interviewed by Syrian television while being driven to Damascus during his first hours of freedom. Following are excerpts from the interview, which was retransmitted by Cable News Network.

It's a great pleasure to be free again and I would like to say that I'm very happy and very grateful to the people who spent so much time in my case.

I didn't think a lot about freedom, at least in the idealistic sense.

I think probably, as I am free and realize suddenly that I can wake up in the morning and go to the toilet when I want to go or I can go out to the refrigerator and get something to chew on when I want to have something to eat, I think I will begin to develop a better sense of freedom.

But I didn't spend, and I don't think that my two colleagues, [Jesse] Turner and Alan Steen, spent a lot of time thinking about that either because it's hard to think about something that you haven't got without making yourself a good deal more upset about not having it.

If I wanted to have a great big cake, the worst thing to think about was having a big cake . . . so I didn't dwell on that subject and I don't have honestly a good answer for you.

Soviets Deny Total Lithuania Blockade

Reuters

VILNIUS, Lithuania — A senior iet Communist Party official nied Sunday that the Kremlin s planning a total economic ckade of Lithuania. But he rned of a "catastrophe" if the ublic continued its attempt to ak away from the Soviet Union.

"Plans for a total economic ckade do not exist," said Andrei Girenko, a secretary in the party ntral Committee, who was in the huanian capital to attend the gress of the republic's small -Moscow Communist Party.

In Washington, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said in an interview broadcast Sunday that the United States should consider postponing the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting scheduled for May 30 to June 3 in the United States.

Dante B. Fascell, a Florida Democrat, said on Cable News Network that George Bush should deny Mikhail S. Gorbachev a special "world stage" while the Soviet Union was tightening an economic stranglehold on Lithuania.

In Vilnius, Mr. Girenko said at a news conference that although Moscow cut oil and gas supplies to Lithuania last week, other goods were still flowing in.

"The measures which are being undertaken in accordance with the decisions of the president can in no way be considered as a blockade of Lithuania," he said. "They cover only a small part of the production that was supplied and continues to be supplied to Lithuania."

Mr. Girenko's remarks contradicted those of Deputy Prime Minister Romualdas Ozolas of Lithuania, who on Saturday cited information that the Kremlin had ordered a total blockade, including a freeze on financial transactions involving Lithuanian enterprises.

Mr. Ozolas conceded Saturday that trains were still arriving and that he had no documentary evidence of a total blockade.

But he said he had information that the Soviet Ministry of Transport Construction had ordered a halt to road and rail deliveries. He also said he had documentary proof that fish and sugar destined

See BALTIC, Page 6

Kiosk

Denktash Wins Cyprus Ballot

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Turkish-Cypriot voters gave Rauf Denktash an overwhelming endorsement on Sunday for his hard-line stand on unity talks with Greek Cypriots.

An unofficial tally by the electoral board gave Mr. Denktash 68.6 percent of the vote for the presidency of the breakaway Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The main opposition candidate, Ismail Bozkurt, trailed with 30.4 percent.

MONDAY Q&A

Reuters

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ПРЕЗИДЕНТ
ЕЛЬЦИН

The Associated Press

Moscow residents listening Sunday to speakers at a rally in support of Lithuanian independence.

Cold War: Test Case Heats Up

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The situation in Lithuania has become a test of whether the Cold War is really over.

The way President George Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev handle the explosive questions raised by Lithuania's drive for independence will demonstrate whether they are truly willing to treat each other more as allies than adversaries.

Consider a few of the delicate issues posed by the evolving situation in Lithuania, against which the Kremlin has expanded its economic embargo even as officials in Moscow and Vilnius are making conciliatory noises.

- Mr. Gorbachev has already proved to the United States that he is not Stalin. But for Washington to go on expanding relations with him, must he now prove that he is Woodrow Wilson and immediately set Lithuania free?

- Mr. Gorbachev lives in a tough neighborhood — a teeming multiethnic empire bursting with conservatives and rabid nationalists. But

NEWS ANALYSIS

does that mean the United States should tolerate his doing nasty things in the short run, so he will do kinder things in the long run?

- The United States never actively insisted that Nikita S. Khrushchev or Leonid I. Brezhnev set Lithuania free. So should it now punish Mr. Gorbachev for not doing so on the terms that Lithuanians want — particularly when it was his liberalizations that made the Lithuanian independence movement possible?

The Bush administration initially confronted these questions by urging both sides in the Lithuania conflict to enter into a peaceful dialogue. But as events in Lithuania have deteriorated, the administration, while doing its best to postpone taking any action, has grown privately angry with each party.

Although they would not say so publicly, officials believe that the Lithuanians have behaved foolishly by simply declaring their independence in defiance of Moscow without any tactical plan for achieving it. It is not enough for small, weak states to be right; they also have to be smart.

At heart, there is much more

See BALANCE, Page 6

Pro-Iranian Group in Beirut Frees an American Hostage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — Lebanese kidnappers freed Robert Polhill, an American hostage, in Beirut on Sunday, 1,183 days after he was abducted.

Mr. Polhill, 55, one of three American professors held by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, was handed over to Syrian military officers and taken to Damascus.

In Iran, the Tehran Times newspaper called in its Monday edition for the release of a second U.S. hostage, and an informed Iranian source said he expected another American hostage to be freed by Friday.

The source said this should be followed by the release by Israel of a Shiite Muslim cleric, Sheik Abdel Karim Obeid, who was abducted last year in southern Lebanon by Israeli commandos.

The release of Mr. Polhill marked the first time an American hostage in Lebanon had been freed in more than three years, reducing the number of Western hostages believed held there to 20, including 7 Americans.

Upon his arrival in Damascus, Mr. Polhill was turned over to the U.S. ambassador, Edward P. Djerejian, at the Syrian Foreign Ministry.

He stood beside the Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara, who was instrumental in his release, and Mr. Djerejian during the televised ceremony.

"We hope that his release will be just the beginning of the release of the Western hostages," said Mr. Shara.

President George Bush hailed Mr. Polhill's release and called for the freeing of all American captives held in the region.

In a written statement issued from Florida, where Mr. Bush was fishing, he gave thanks on behalf of United States to "those who had a hand in the release, particularly the governments of Syria and Iran."

Mr. Shara said that Syria had worked closely with Iran to win Mr. Polhill's freedom and that the two countries would press ahead with their efforts to have all the hostages freed.

Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine had held Mr. Polhill since Jan. 24, 1987, along with two other American educators: Alann Steen, who turned 51 on Sunday; and Jesse Turner, 42.

All three were kidnapped on that date from the Beirut University College campus by gunmen disguised as police officers.

Mr. Steen and Mr. Turner are still held by the kidnappers, who have described Mr. Polhill's release as a goodwill gesture intended to elicit concessions from the United States and lead to a "happy ending" for other hostages.

Speaking in a low voice, Mr. Polhill said during the ceremony that he was unable to talk more loudly because his captors would not allow him to speak above a whisper during his captivity.

"This is as high as my voice can go," he said.

"I want to tell you I am a very happy man today," he added. Mr. Polhill appeared pale and shaken. Friends said that he had lost a lot of weight and some of his hair during his captivity.

After the ceremony Mr. Polhill went to the ambassador's residence with his wife, Feryal, to rest before flying to, Weisbaden, West Germany, where a U.S. State Department hostage reception committee was waiting.

In New York, the Iranian ambassador to the United Nations, Kamal Kharrazi, said that Iranian pressure had helped secure the release of Mr. Polhill but that Washington would have to make concessions to win freedom for the other American captives.

There have been statements in Tehran and from pro-Iranian Muslims in Lebanon that Iran wanted to see the hostage problem resolved to end a major impediment to its relations with the West.

The Tehran Times, which is close to President Hashemi Rafsanjani, said that "to contribute to the establishment of a general atmosphere of trust, the Lebanese

See HOSTAGE, Page 6

Bush Is Adamant: One Is Not Enough

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

ISLAMORADA, Florida — President George Bush spoke to the released American hostage, Robert Polhill, on Sunday but said afterward that he would make no gestures to Mr. Polhill's captors until all the American hostages held in Lebanon are released.

"I'm not trying to think up any gesture," Mr. Bush told reporters as he concluded a fishing trip here and headed to Washington. "I want all those hostages out. We are not going to trade.

"I can't talk forgiveness. I don't have forgiveness in my heart as long as one American is held against his will and as long as one American family has a broken heart."

Mr. Bush spoke to Mr. Polhill by a ship-to-shore radio while he was fishing with friends, including the national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft.

Later, his press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, made a statement on the president's behalf saying that the United States wanted to "thank those who had a hand in the release, particularly the governments of Syria and Iran, whose efforts have contributed to the release of this hostage."

The statement added: "We cannot rest until all hostages are free. Once again, we urgently call on all parties who hold hostages, or who have any influence, to work to obtain the immediate and unconditional release of the remaining hostages as a humanitarian gesture."

Charles Tasnadi/The Associated Press

President George Bush waving off reporters Sunday in Islamorada, Florida, as they tried to question him on the hostage situation.

Although Mr. Bush had previously said many times that "goodwill begets goodwill" in regard to the release of the American hostages, the president said Sunday that he was not preparing any gestures to respond to Mr. Polhill's release.

"I'm not looking for gestures, I'm looking for release of our hostages. I mean all of them."

Mr. Bush said he had also spoken to Mr. Polhill's wife, who was in Damascus, and to his mother, who is in the United States. He also called for the release of other Western hostages, particularly the Anglican church envoy, Terry Waite.

Mr. Fitzwater, questioned about Mr. Bush's promise to respond to goodwill gestures, said, "I hasten to point out there are still seven remaining hostages."

But he did not completely rule out a reciprocal gesture at some point from the United States, although he was not explicit on this point.

Mr. Fitzwater said there were "no deals, no negotiations with hostage-takers" for Mr. Polhill's release.

■ U.S. Thanks Assad

Ambassador Edward P. Djerejian expressed American thanks to President Hafez Assad of Syria for his "positive efforts" in obtaining Mr. Polhill's release, news agencies reported from Damascus. But, he added, "At same time we cannot forget the plight of the other hostages held in captivity."

"We share hope that Polhill's freedom will be followed quickly

See BUSH, Page 6

For Li in Moscow, Eye on Tense Border

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng leaves for Moscow on Monday on the first trip by a top Chinese leader to the Soviet Union in 26 years.

Such a trip would have triggered anxiety in Western nations a few years ago. But China and the Soviet Union now view the world from widely different perspectives. For this reason, diplomats say, Mr. Li's talks in Moscow this week are unlikely to produce dramatic agreements or major change.

China and the Soviet Union have grown far apart ideologically, with China cracking down on dissent and the Soviet Union evolving toward a more open society.

According to Chinese Communist Party sources, the Chinese leadership believes that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev is "leading the Soviet Union toward capitalism."

Diplomats say they expect that the most important agreement to be concluded at the end of Mr. Li's visit to Moscow will be an agreement in principle on reductions in troop strength along the border.

Leaders on both sides are pragmatic enough to see advantages in reducing military tensions along their more than 6,400-kilometer (4,000-mile) border.

They are expanding relations in the fields of trade, culture, science and education and undertaking contact for the first time in decades between high-ranking military officers.

Diplomats say that high-ranking Chinese military officers still regard the Soviet Union as the main potential long-term threat. Chinese military officers are also believed to view Soviet support for Vietnam with suspicion.

"They don't believe that the Soviets have done all they can to bring about a solution in Cambodia," the researcher said.

But a Chinese source said that the Chinese side would like to gain assistance from the Soviets in the field of space technology. The Voice of America reported recently that the Chinese and Soviet leaders may discuss the possibility of a Chinese traveling into space with Soviet cosmonauts.

Mr. Li and Mr. Gorbachev may also discuss ethnic unrest within their respective societies.

But diplomats say that the ethnic unrest in China is likely to be easier to manage than that in the Soviet Union, because China's approximately 56 ethnic groups are widely scattered and comprise only about 8 percent of China's total population.

In the Soviet Union, nearly half the population is non-Russian.

Meanwhile, a long-standing system of trade through barter rather than through cash transactions has inhibited China's trade with the Soviet Union. Officials from the two sides are trying to find means of shifting some of the trade to a cash basis, although both nations suffer from a shortage of foreign exchange.

Total trade between the Soviet Union and China reached $3.2 billion last year, an increase of about 30 percent over 1988.

The Soviet Union is now China's fifth largest trading partner.

According to diplomats here, the two sides are expected to sign as many as half a dozen agreements at the end of Mr. Li's four-day visit.

"They can reach agreements in principle on many issues," a Western diplomat said, adding that there were limits on how far such agreements can go in practice, particularly in the military field.

"Both countries are going through enormous upheavals," the diplomat said. "Neither can afford to completely relax.

"The Soviets probably feel that China is a very uncertain place

See CHINA, Page 5

When Adoption Is Take-and-Give-Back

By Dirk Johnson
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — A suburban couple, complaining that they had failed to "bond" with their 11-year-old adopted son, left him with an orphanage, then went to court to sever ties with him.

Afterward, the boy, publicly identified as Tony, made a tape recording for his adoptive parents in which he pleaded to be allowed to go home.

The boy had been adopted in 1984, along with his biological brother, Sam, who is now 8.

"I'm very sorry and I hope I get to see you again," Tony said on the tape, apologizing to Sam for a recent squabble.

Tony filed suit last month in Cook County Circuit Court with the help of the public guardian, a county official who acts as an advocate for children, the elderly and others. He won the right to see his brother weekly.

A suit has also been filed on Tony's behalf against his adoptive parents. It seeks at least $50,000 in damages for emotional distress.

The guardian went public with the tape, which has unleashed an outpouring of sympathy for Tony. His adoptive parents have refused to listen to it.

Several families called state adoption authorities and offered to take the boy, who has been placed temporarily with a foster family.

But some adoptive parents also called agencies asking how they, too, could give back their children.

"Since this case was publicized, we've had two other families that wanted to drop off their children," said Mary Anne Brown, executive director of Hephzibah Children's Association, which runs the orphanage to which Tony was taken.

> **'This is not like going to the 5- and 10-cent store, where you can return something if you decide you don't like it.'**

Nationally, about 13 percent of adopted children were returned to state officials last year, according to David S. Liederman, executive director of the Child Welfare League of America in Washington.

The percentage of "disrupted" adoptions runs closer to 25 percent, he said, among children who were difficult to place with families at the outset. These include older children and those who have physical or emotional problems.

About 50,000 children were adopted in the United States last year, Mr. Liederman said. He also said 30,000 to 40,000 older or troubled children were waiting to be adopted.

Adoption experts and child welfare officials said Tony's case illustrated the need for closer scrutiny of people who want to adopt, and for a wider range of services after an adoption becomes final.

Although Mr. Liederman and others emphasized that most adoptions resulted in healthy families, he said some parents harbored unrealistic expectations of children.

"This is not like going to the 5- and 10-cent store, where you can return something if you decide you don't like it," he said. "Adoptive

See ADOPT, Page 6

After Tokyo's Turmoil, Time for a Fresh Look at Yen Assets

Yoshio Suzuki, a former executive director of the Bank of Japan, is an authority on the Japanese financial system and the author of numerous books on the subject. Currently vice chairman of the board of counselors at Nomura Research Institute, he is an influential commentator on Japanese monetary policy. He spoke in Tokyo with Patrick L. Smith of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. How do you see recent monetary policy in Japan in view of market conditions? Are you surprised at how things have developed this year?

A. No. Recent declines in stocks and bonds were caused by the same reason: Market participants revised their expectations about future interest-rate levels in Japan quite suddenly. The majority expectation was that the rise in short-term rates here last year was temporary and that the Fed would cut rates sooner of later, followed by a decline in value of the dollar.

But at end of year, the Bank of Japan raised its official discount rate, and in February the rumor prevailed that it was going up again. At that time the expected level of interest rates abroad was also revised upward. So the markets here changed their outlook.

Q. Do you think the Bank of Japan has managed the currency well?

A. The Bank of Japan's previous ability to ration credit has been weakened with the liberalization of interest rates here. But since rates now fluctuate flexibly, the effectiveness of the bank's monetary policy through changes in interest rates is strengthened. It's not that policy has been weakened. It simply takes longer for the effects to appear.

MONDAY Q&A

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Q. Consider when the markets were confused and the bank was seen to have acted too late. Do you think the bank's policy was a good policy in the first quarter of this year?

A. By February the market expected a fourth rise in the discount rate. But the Bank of Japan was still watching the impact of the third rise [in December]. It was too early. So the bank didn't act.

Generally speaking, the central bank should not respond, always, to changes in market interest rates caused by altered expectations. Sometimes expectations are right, and sometimes not. In the first quarter, I think the bank was quite right to wait until March.

Q. Where do we stand now? Do we need another rate rise?

A. I don't think so. Rates have risen enough to cut off economic growth at too fast a pace and to reverse the depreciating trend of the yen. Real interest rates in Japan are now higher than in the United States by nearly two percentage points.

Market participants don't recognize this yet. Until March, price increases were higher than the actual inflation rate because of the sales tax introduced last April. From this April, the inflation rate will decline suddenly, and it will be recognized that core inflation is less than 1 percent and nominal interest rates very high. It will be quite natural to put money in yen-denominated assets from this month onward.

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Q. Where do you think the yen will go?

A. The yen is now at the trough of its value. I expect in this quarter to see the depreciation trend reversed gradually. Two reasons: First, market participants will recognize that Japan has positive real interest rates; second, the sharp decline in Japan's current-account surplus is now ending, and that's because of the depreciation of the yen. The seasonally adjusted figures for the trade surplus hit bottom in the fourth quarter last year. The figure for this quarter is a bit higher.

Q. Are you concerned about how much the trade surplus will grow?

A. No, my concern is the depreciated yen. Once the yen starts to appreciate, I have no concern about the trend in trade.

Q. Who benefits from the weaker yen at this point? Given the investment Japan has made in the United States and the dollar-linked economies of Southeast Asia, it's difficult to see just who wins.

A. First of all, the U.S. authorities. A strong dollar means a decrease in inflationary pressure. And at the moment, that is the Fed's concern. Second, U.S. exporters, of course, although that's a temporary J-curve effect.

In Japan, it's windfall profits for exporters. But they made all the adjustments to operating at the 120 [yen to the dollar] level, shifting production bases as you mentioned. So their profits abroad will decline. So I don't think they're glad to see the yen where it is.

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Q. Turning to the economy, how seriously do you think it will slow this year, and what effect will it have on the trade issue?

A. The average growth rate over the last three years was 5.1 percent, against a forecast of 4 percent. Sooner or later we had to decrease growth to the normal rate. And the triple declines of bonds, stocks and the yen are causing a slowdown of this magnitude. If the markets calm down, I welcome that effect. If turmoil continues toward the third quarter, then I would become seriously concerned.

Q. What is your view of policy coordination. Is it over?

A. The aim of coordination has shifted. It was first intended to control the value of the dollar, but that has been realized. It's the yen that is now misaligned, but the yen is not widely used as an international currency. So Japan has to adjust the yen for itself. As to coordination, it is now meant to smooth out fluctuation or too-sudden changes in the dollar's value.

U.S. Fear on Kashmir: Long, Damaging War Might Be Next

By Al Kamen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials and outside experts say that the tension between India and Pakistan over Kashmir is more threatening than it has been in the last decade and that a political settlement will be exceptionally difficult to achieve.

U.S. officials said that the current crisis over Kashmir was qualitatively different from earlier ones because it has been set off not only by political differences between Pakistan and India, but also by the volatile situation in the northern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. A conflict there between separatist Muslims and the Indian authorities is becoming a full-blown insurgency.

Since 1947, India and Pakistan have fought two wars over Kashmir, which remains divided by a line of control that was last adjusted in 1972. The earlier wars were relatively limited in size and duration. But the U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, noted that both India and Pakistan now have huge, well-equipped armies and that there was a possibility of a protracted war with each side capable of inflicting enormous damage on the other.

Pakistan is believed to be capable of exploding a nuclear device, and India also has that capacity. This has led to concerns that a war could escalate nuclear weapons development on the Indian subcontinent.

India has accused Pakistan of arming and training the Muslim separatists in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan has denounced India for acting against them. India's population is mainly Hindu and Pakistan's is mainly Muslim.

A U.S. undersecretary of state, Robert M. Kimmitt, called last week on both India and Pakistan to "take immediate steps to reduce the level of tension." He said there was a "growing risk of miscalculation that could lead events to spin dangerously out of control."

A South Asian specialist at the University of Illinois, Stephen Cohen, said that politicians on each side "think the other side is weak," increasing the risk of precipitous action.

Mr. Cohen, a former U.S. State Department official who recently returned from South Asia, said that while he did not believe war was imminent, intensive diplomatic activity, especially by the United States, was essential to resolve the situation.

"This time," a U.S. official said, "there is an intractability to it. It's not going to go away."

The separatists in Jammu and Kashmir are led by a new generation of young Kashmiris who are angry and alienated. The militants in the streets, not the political or military leaders, may be the controlling factor in the next few months, observers said.

Analysts said the difficulty of finding an acceptable resolution was compounded by political instability in India and Pakistan, where relatively weak governments are under enormous pressure from opposition parties not to compromise.

Both Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan and Prime Minister V. P. Singh of India are aware of the pressures, an official said. "Each one is counting on the other one's understanding of the political problems."

Mr. Singh, whom U.S. officials see as a conciliator, is trying to seek a political solution.

"The problem is that it is exceedingly difficult to find anyone to talk to," officials said, noting that militants have hanged leaders they suspected of talking to the government.

"There is no indication that the Indians have been able to start a dialogue with anyone," an official said, adding that the Kashmir political situation presents "a very grim picture that will get worse as soon as the snows melt." When that happens in the mountains, the official said, militants in Jammu and Kashmir can be more easily resupplied by supporters in Pakistan.

Last week, the State Department revoked the visa of Amanullah Khan, the founder of the militant separatist Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front, after receiving reports that he had ordered the killing of three hostages.

Mr. Khan, who was in Washington on Friday seeking support for his movement, denied the reports and vowed to remain in the United States despite the visa revocation Thursday. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials reportedly were studying what to do.

■ Fatal Clash Is Reported

The Press Trust of India said that Indian and Pakistani troops had clashed in Kashmir, Reuters reported from New Delhi.

The agency reported that "a few" Pakistani troops had been killed in shooting Saturday in the Baglairdara area of the Punch sector of the line dividing Kashmir. It also said there were reports of Indian casualties, but gave no further details.

Africa's One-Party Leaders Now Shun East Europe's Lead

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — African leaders who long admired Eastern Europe, accepted its aid and copied its political structures are vigorously resisting suggestions that multiparty democracy of the kind taking root in places like Poland and Hungary has any application at home.

And those African rulers who chose the West over the East as their main providers during the cold war battle of allegiances — in Zaire, Malawi and Kenya, for example — are showing no new appreciation for multiparty systems.

Of the 46 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, only 5, newly independent Namibia, economically booming Botswana, and Mauritius, Senegal and Gambia, qualify technically as multiparty democracies.

African critics point to the paradox of their black governments demanding democracy in South Africa but resenting pressure to democratize themselves.

Zambia and Zimbabwe, for example, have longstanding and sweeping state-of-emergency laws that impose powers of detention similar to the laws they are vociferously urging Pretoria to abolish.

The usually stated justification by those in power in Africa for retaining a one-party state is that it provides unity where otherwise tribal and ethnic differences would prevail.

But African critics say that while that may have once been true, such reasoning has become an excuse for hanging on to power that in many cases has been accrued through corruption and patronage.

Noting that there was a "crisis in governance" in Africa that has contributed to the continent's economic morass in the last decade, the World Bank said in a recent major report on sub-Saharan Africa that there was widespread "appropriation of the machinery of government by the elite to serve their own interests."

It is that vast array of power that the leaders are loath to give up, the critics assert.

At a convention last month of members of the sole Zambian political party, the United National Independence Party, labor leaders and businessmen, it was suggested by some speakers, including a cabinet minister, that the validity of the one-party state had lapsed. The convention also asked for the state of emergency to be lifted.

But President Kenneth D. Kaunda, whose largely socialist-oriented economy is in ruins, denounced multiparty systems as "Stone Age barbarism" and delayed for six months the meeting of the party's national council that has the power to adopt the convention's resolutions.

In Zimbabwe, as celebrations were being prepared for the 10th anniversary of independence on Wednesday, President Robert Mugabe was actively moving in the opposite direction to the trends of Eastern Europe.

After winning national elections in which there was a surprisingly low voter turnout of only 55 percent and unexpected strength in urban areas by a new party, Mr. Mugabe said he intended to live up to his long-announced pledge of scrapping the multiparty system he inherited from Britain.

"A multiparty system in our circumstances is nothing but a disastrous way to the doom of our nation, a sure way to national destruction," Mr. Mugabe told the party's Central Committee last week.

The president, who hailed Romania, North Korea and the People's Republic of China at his party's congress in December and has accepted help from all three, continued, "Why must we ever listen to those who only yesterday were our oppressive colonialists, as they now seek to be our mentors of democracy and preach to us multiparty democracy, which they never practiced in respect of our countries?"

The former president of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere, who still heads his country's single party, began a debate in Tanzania in February by saying that single-party states were not made by the hand of God.

Mr. Nyerere, who adopted elements of the Eastern European political system for his own country, was said to have been taken aback that Tanzanian party members who had been sent as usual to East Germany for political training were returned to Tanzania after the German party school closed down.

But last week, his successor as head of state, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, said after a six-month debate within Chama Cha Mapinduzi, the governing party, "While a multiparty system would be suitable for Europeans, it might not be the same with Tanzania."

In Kenya, a one-party state since 1982, an outspoken Presbyterian minister, Dr. Timothy Njoya, delivered a New Year's sermon in which he said Kenya should heed events in Eastern Europe.

President Daniel arap Moi, who had warm relations with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania but has followed a basically capitalist economic course, dismissed those who advocated more political parties as "puppets of colonialists."

In reply, a lawyer critical of Mr. Moi, Gibson Kamau Kuria, wrote in the Nairobi Law Monthly, "Since the multiparty system works elsewhere and has previously worked in Kenya, one would like to know the aspect of our human nature which rendered us incapable of making it work after 1982."

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Agence France-Presse

Worst Floods in Century Hit Australia

A truck loaded with flood refugees plowed through a swollen river near Charleville, Australia, as the most serious floods in 100 years cut off outback towns and forced hundreds to flee. Worst hit were the states of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. Many were missing but only one death was reported, that of a 64-year-old woman who drowned when her motorcycle was swept away.

Erté, Art Deco Icon, Dies at 97

New York Times Service

PARIS — Erté, 97, the Russian-born Art Deco designer whose prolific career in theater, sculpture and the graphic arts spanned most of the 20th century, died in Paris on Saturday after a short illness.

Erté, whose name derived from the French pronunciation of the initials of his real name, Romain de Tirtoff, continued to work until just a few weeks ago. His recent designs included the set for the musical "Stardust," which recently ended a run in Washington, and the set and costumes for "Easter Parade" at Radio City Music Hall.

He fell ill last month with kidney problems during a vacation on Mauritius. He was flown back to Paris two weeks ago and died at Cochin Hospital.

Erté gained recognition as a fashion designer in Paris before World War I, but his first major success was as a stage designer in the 1920s and 1930s. His name has long been identified with the great music halls of France, the United States and Britain.

He produced sets and costumes for sumptuous productions such as Irving Berlin's "Music Box," George White's "Scandals," the Ziegfeld Follies, the Folies-Bergère and shows at the Casino de Paris and the London Palladium.

He designed costumes for an exotic young dancer named Mata Hari, who would be shot as a spy for the Germans in 1917. Performers from Sarah Bernhardt to Anna Pavlova would eventually wear his costumes. His highly stylized designs of sinuous women draped in beads and furs helped define fashion for a generation.

In the 1970s and 1980s, when he turned his hand to lithographs and serigraphs, he became widely known in the United States. As the Art Deco style came back into fashion, many of his works, including "The Alphabet" and "The Numbers" series, were sold as posters.

Ertè was known for his ability to turn his talent in many directions.

He reportedly painted only once in oils, preferring the gouache or tempera medium. He accepted commissions to design jewelry, lamps, furniture and interior decorating.

In his later years Erté turned to sculpture, using many of his earlier designs as models for another art form.

Frank J. Lausche, 94, Two-Term Senator

CLEVELAND, Ohio (NYT) — Frank J. Lausche, 94, an independent-minded Democrat who had been mayor of Cleveland, governor of Ohio, and a two-term United States senator, died Saturday at a nursing home in Cleveland.

Nominally a Democrat, he was philosophically a staunch conservative and was a good vote-getter. Over the years, he made some political capital out of his antagonism toward organized labor, but in the end that and his open disdain for the Democratic Party organization finished his political career in 1968 at age 72.

■ *Other deaths:*

Horst Sindermann, 74, a former high-ranking East German Communist official and former president of the Parliament, of a heart attack Friday.

Donald C. Knutson, 59, a San Francisco lawyer who taught and wrote on the subject of homosexuality and the law and was a co-founder of the National Gay Rights Advocates, of complications from AIDS on Thursday at his home in San Francisco.

Nicholas C. Chriss, 62, a reporter for more than 30 years with the Houston Chronicle, the Los Angeles Times and United Press International, of a heart attack in Houston on Saturday.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Pope Calls Synod on European Unity

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia (AP) — Pope John Paul II called on Sunday for a Europe-wide synod of bishops on spreading the church's message across the Continent after the fall of Communist governments in the East.

The Pope made the announcement in Velehrad as he visited a Moravian shrine dedicated to Cyril and Methodius, two patron saints of Europe. Hundreds of thousands of people turned out to hear the Pope throughout his two-day tour of Czechoslovakia, which ended Sunday.

The Pope said the synod, a deliberative body, would be held "at a not too distant date." It apparently will plan strategy to meet John Paul's vision of a Europe united on the basis of its Christian roots, one that rejects Communist concepts as well as Western consumerism. Europe has about 1,000 of the world's 3,000 bishops.

Mandela Urges More Armed Struggle

UMTATA, South Africa (AP) — The leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, called Sunday for intensified armed struggle against the government to encourage negotiations on the end of apartheid.

"There can be no talk of a lasting peace while government agents continue to massacre people," Mr. Mandela said, referring to three recent incidents of police firing on black demonstrators or hitting bystanders while shooting at rioters.

President Frederik W. de Klerk, whose cabinet will hold talks with a Mandela-led ANC delegation next month, has said the ANC's continued calls for armed struggle are an obstacle to formal negotiations on a new constitution which would give the black majority the vote. But Mr. Mandela told a crowd estimated at 70,000 in the capital of Transkei, the homeland where he was born, "Only successful negotiations can convince us to end the armed struggle, and peace will come as a result of negotiations. It is not negotiations which will come as a result of peace."

Foes of Party Favored in Croatia Vote

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (Combined Dispatches) — Voters in the northern republic of Croatia voted Sunday in their first multiparty election since World War II, a ballot that could be crucial for the Yugoslav federation of republics.

The Communist Party of Croatia, the second largest republic, is fighting for survival in the election. A major Communist Party loss in Croatia could be more damaging to the federal party's grip on power than the election defeat in the northern republic of Slovenia was earlier this month.

In Slovenia, which borders on Austria and Italy and which is Yugoslavia's most prosperous region, people voted Sunday in a runoff for the republic's presidency. A Communist advocate of change, Milan Kucan, was favored to narrowly defeat the center-right coalition leader, Joze Pucnik. *(AP, Reuters)*

EC Envoys Back Political Union Plan

DUBLIN (Reuters) — European Community foreign ministers have given strong backing to a French-German plan to speed up the EC's political integration. But as they met in Dublin, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain was delivering a speech in London attacking the idea of political union.

The French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, said the proposal for integration "was very favorably received by our partners." The ministers' welcome raised the prospect that a special EC summit meeting in Dublin next Saturday might decide to call a conference to revise the EC's founding treaty.

In her speech, Mrs. Thatcher told trade unionists linked to her Conservative Party, "We think the best European cooperation, the best Europe we can build, will be a Europe of 12 sovereign states sitting willingly and freely together to do the very best we can for our people."

Solidarity Calls for Faster Change

GDANSK, Poland (AP) — Solidarity's second national congress challenged the government Sunday to step up the pace of change and called for new legislative elections as well as direct election of the president.

In a tersely worded resolution that passed by a vote of 298 to 18, union members demanded the new elections by spring 1991. The resolution said that "the present composition of the parliament elected in June 1989 does not reflect the real arrangement of forces in the country."

In implicit criticism of the government, led by Tadeusz Mazowiecki, formerly a Solidarity adviser, the resolution said economic and political changes must be carried out more quickly. The resolution was adopted a day after the congress re-elected Lech Walesa as Solidarity's chairman.

For the Record

Charged with illegally transporting military hardware for Iraq, a British truck driver, Paul Ashwell, 25, was jailed in Patras, Greece, on Sunday pending trial. He was arrested Thursday, and his truck and 29.5-ton cargo were confiscated when he arrived by ferry from southern Italy. *(AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

More duty-free goods for the 320 million citizens of the 12-nation European Community would be allowed under a plan to be debated Monday by EC finance ministers. The Netherlands is pressing for a 50 percent increase in goods bought within the Community, while Britain wants more. Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Portugal and Greece are opposed. Any increase would not come into effect before January. *(Reuters)*

China says it expects a new rail freight and passenger link with the Soviet Union to be finished in September. The Ministry of Railroads said the line would pass through the Xinjiang region and link up with Soviet tracks at the Kazakhstan frontier. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Turkey.

TUESDAY: Bangladesh.

WEDNESDAY: Australia, Iraq, Italy, Macao, New Zealand, Portugal, Swaziland, Tunisia, Turkey.

THURSDAY: Bahrain, Cyprus, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Singapore, Syria, Turkey.

FRIDAY: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkey.

SUNDAY: Central African Republic.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	—	—	—	—	na
Athens	21	70	14	57	cl
Barcelona	15	59	5	41	cl
Belgrade	20	68	5	41	fr
Berlin	20	68	10	50	cl
Brussels	19	66	5	41	fr
Budapest	12	54	5	41	o
Copenhagen	19	66	7	45	fr
Costa Del Sol	20	68	7	45	fr
Dublin	12	54	6	43	o
Edinburgh	12	54	7	45	cl
Faro	18	64	8	46	cl
Florence	14	57	3	37	o
Frankfurt	17	63	9	48	o
Geneva	14	57	2	36	cl
Helsinki	17	63	5	41	cl
Las Palmas	20	68	16	61	cl
Lisbon	15	59	9	48	sh
London	12	54	8	46	o
Luxembourg	13	55	5	41	sh
Madrid	9	48	3	37	o
Milan	12	54	5	41	r
Moscow	13	55	3	37	cl
Munich	14	57	6	43	cl
Nice	15	59	9	48	o
Oslo	14	57	7	45	cl
Paris	16	61	8	46	cl
Prague	13	55	5	41	cl
Reykjavik	0	32	-2	28	o
Rome	15	59	4	39	o
Stockholm	17	63	2	36	fr
Strasbourg	9	48	3	37	r
Venice	15	59	5	41	cl
Vienna	10	50	7	45	o
Warsaw	13	55	9	48	cl
Zurich	14	57	2	36	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	12	54	1	34	fr
Cairo	28	82	14	57	fr
Istanbul	19	66	12	54	fr
Jerusalem	24	75	9	48	fr
Tel Aviv	24	75	8	46	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	24	75	16	61	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	38	100	27	81	h
Beijing	17	63	13	55	fr
Hong Kong	27	81	25	77	fo
Manila	33	91	26	79	cl
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	na
Seoul	15	59	12	54	fo
Shanghai	14	57	12	54	fo
Singapore	33	91	26	79	st
Taipei	28	82	22	72	st
Tokyo	17	63	12	54	sh
AFRICA					
Algiers	21	70	12	54	cl
Cape Town	15	59	15	59	r
Casablanca	19	66	12	54	cl
Harare	—	—	—	—	na
Lagos	32	90	28	82	cl
Nairobi	17	63	17	63	cl
Tunis	19	66	13	55	o
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	26	79	19	66	fr
Mexico City	22	72	11	52	st
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	6	43	3	37	pc
Atlanta	26	79	15	59	pc
Boston	16	61	7	45	fr
Chicago	21	70	10	50	fr
Denver	25	77	9	48	st
Detroit	22	72	9	48	fr
Honolulu	29	84	20	68	pc
Houston	29	84	17	63	pc
Los Angeles	21	70	11	52	pc
Miami	28	82	19	66	pc
Minneapolis	27	81	12	54	pc
Montreal	16	61	4	39	fr
Nassau	28	82	20	68	sh
New York	20	68	10	50	fr
Phoenix	34	93	18	64	pc
San Francisco	19	66	11	52	pc
Seattle	15	59	8	46	sh
Toronto	18	64	6	43	sh
Washington	18	64	12	54	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Stormy. Temp. 17—7 (63—45). LONDON: Stormy. Temp. 19—8 (66—46). MADRID: Overcast. Temp. 18—4 (64—39). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 21—11 (70—52). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 17—7 (63—45). ROME: Stormy. Temp. 19—8 (66—46). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 15—4 (59—39). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 37—27 (99—81). HONG KONG: Foggy. Temp. 27—25 (81—77). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 37—26 (99—79). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 16—8 (61—46). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 33—25 (91—77). TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 22—14 (72—57).

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Peru Gets U.S. Military Aid in Drug War

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

LIMA — The United States is starting a large new military-aid program to expand the drug war and help Peru fight leftist guerrillas who protect coca growers and traffickers.

To combat the guerrillas, members of a group called Shining Path, the United States plans to build a military training base in the heart of the coca-growing area, to train and equip six battalions, to provide river-patrol boats, and to refurbish 20 ground-attack jets, a senior U.S. official said here.

The trainers, who are to be members of the U.S. Special Forces, are to be restricted to their training base and will not take part in any operations, officials said.

The State Department on Saturday authorized the U.S. ambassador here, Anthony C.E. Quainton, to sign an agreement with Peru's defense minister, General Julio Velázquez Giaccarini, enabling disbursement of the $35 million military-aid package.

"It represents a dramatic change from the past," the U.S. official said of the military-aid program, which last year cost $500,000. "We haven't had a relationship with the military here in 20 years."

The amount budgeted for Peru represents less than half what Washington will spend on military aid for El Salvador this year, for instance, but it is the first large financial commitment to a Third World counterinsurgency initiated by the Bush administration.

The $35 million figure was first mentioned last fall, but final approval was withheld pending agreement on how the money would be spent. Also figuring in the negotiations was the insistence by some members of Congress that disbursement of the money be linked to a Peruvian government promise to improve its human-rights record. That condition was apparently fulfilled.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy in Lima said the money comes "from different pots" that are "to be used by foreign militaries for anti-drug activities." He said he did not have specific information on the sources of the money.

The Shining Path, which seeks to impose a worker-peasant state in Peru, has taken up the cause of growers of the coca leaf in the Upper Huallaga Valley, source of the raw material for half of the world's cocaine.

The organization, which has been fighting the Peruvian government for 10 years, controls large parts of the valley, where it levies "war taxes" on the coca-leaf growers and the Colombian traffickers who fly semirefined coca base to Colombian jungle laboratories for final processing.

On April 7, the Shining Path attacked Santa Lucia, an American-built anti-drug base in the Huallaga. The new training base is to be built within 24 kilometers (15 miles) of Santa Lucia.

U.S. and Peruvian officials are discussing the possible construction next year of a second new anti-drug operations base, in a new coca area emerging around the Tambo and Ene Rivers.

Support for the new U.S. program is thought to be high at the upper levels of Peru's armed forces, which are ill equipped to fight the decade-old insurrection. Last year, 3,198 deaths were attributed to guerrilla violence — a five-year high.

"It's positive," said Sinesio Jarama, a retired army general who commanded military operations in the Huallaga in the mid-1980s. "Peru does not have the means to maintain its armed forces — rations, uniforms, rifles, helicopter fuel."

In Peru, one expert on the Shining Path said that U.S. involvement would bolster the guerrillas' "anti-imperialist" claim.

"It is throwing gasoline on the fire," said the expert, Gustavo Gorriti, a journalist who is writing a history of the Shining Path. "The bases will be converted into visible symbols for Shining Path recruiting propaganda."

Both candidates in Peru's presidential race, Alberto Fujimori and Mario Vargas Llosa, have said they would accept the presence of foreign military advisers to help Peru in its counterinsurgency effort.

U.S. Denies Seizing Mexican Suspect

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An investigation by the Drug Enforcement Administration has concluded that the agency's employees did not cross into Mexico and take part in the apprehension of a Mexican doctor who is charged with aiding in the killing of a U.S. drug agent in 1985, according to Justice Department officials.

They refused to say whether U.S. officials may have played an indirect role in planning the abduction of the Mexican suspect, Dr. Humberto Alvarez Machain.

But the Justice Department officials, who spoke on the condition that they not be named, said the Drug Enforcement Administration's inquiry had found no evidence that U.S. drug agents had broken U.S. law or violated Mexican national sovereignty in the capture.

Dr. Alvarez has been charged with aiding in the torture and murder of Enrique Camarena Salazar, the U.S. drug agent, who was abducted in February 1985 near the U.S. consulate in Guadalajara, Mexico.

The capture of Dr. Alvarez has set off protests by the Mexican government, which has warned that it will curtail drug-control operations with the United States if it is proved that U.S. agents helped plan the abduction.

Agence France-Presse

AMERICAN GLASNOST — Crowds getting a look at one of the U.S. Air Force's F-117As, a formerly secret fighter that was shown to the public at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada. The radar-eluding plane is a technological cousin of the B-2 Stealth bomber.

In Medellín, Killings Soar to 50 a Day

By Douglas Farah

Washington Post Service

MEDELLIN, Colombia — The police have initiated their largest manhunt ever to capture Pablo Escobar Gaviria, leader of the Medellín cocaine ring, turning Colombia's second-largest city into the bloody front line of a war between the government and drug traffickers.

Violent deaths in Medellin now average 50 a day, according to official and private sources.

Besides the battle between the police and the drug lords, the sources said, the search for Mr. Escobar had unleashed an uncontrolled "dirty war" among urban leftist guerrillas, far-right death squads, government forces and rival narcotics gangs.

The sources said that the violence had grown so severe, and that punishment was so unlikely, that all sides in Colombia's complex struggles were taking advantage of the situation to kill their enemies, catching innocent civilians in the crossfire.

The sources said that drug traffickers were the largest offenders by far, but that urban guerrillas, the police and the army carried out killings, as did private citizens seeking revenge.

"Medellin is in a situation of complete vendetta," an expert said. "What we see now is very confused, with most of the clear political aims lost. People are massacred now in a completely indiscriminate way."

Most of the city is seemingly untouched by the violence, and residents resent what they feel is an unfair portrayal of Medellin in the press. But the city has one of the highest murder rates in the world.

According to government and private groups, over the past three years Medellín has averaged 7,200 murders a year, or more than 19 a day.

In the past two weeks, the figure has jumped to 50 a day, the sources said. And during that period, the police have stepped up their efforts to capture Mr. Escobar, who U.S. and Colombian authorities say is in Medellín, changing hideouts every two or three days.

"Our entire effort here is to get Escobar," said a senior officer of the National Police's Elite Corps, which is leading the hunt. "The way to kill a snake is to cut off its head, and that is what we are doing. We have paid in blood. A little luck is all we need. He has been lucky and he knows it. One mistake and he is ours."

Officials say Mr. Escobar has grown much more careful since his partner, Josè Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, was killed by the police Dec. 15. They say Mr. Escobar does not use drugs and is not given to the emotional excesses for which Mr. Rodriguez Gacha was known.

The government launched an all-out campaign to find Mr. Rodriguez Gacha and Mr. Escobar last fall because both were linked to the political and urban violence that has plagued Colombia since the government began to crack down on the drug trade.

Colombia, which is estimated to supply 80 percent of the cocaine that enters the United States, has the world's two most powerful cocaine rings. But the one in Medellin, which controls about 60 percent of Colombia's cocaine trade, is far more associated with such violence than is the one based in Cali.

Colombian and U.S. officials say they are trying to shrink the area where Mr. Escobar can move.

About 800 Elite Corps troops moved to Medellin this month after authorities suspected that the local police, military and government had been riddled with informants.

These troops carry out daily raids aimed at cutting a widespread technical and human network that allows Mr. Escobar to move about while directing the flow of cocaine to the United States and Europe.

Because of fear of infiltration and corruption, the Elite Corps is kept isolated. They only leave their compound when on assignment and do not coordinate with other government forces. The senior officer conceded in an interview that even his handpicked group may be infiltrated and that Mr. Escobar has such good intelligence that he has managed to tap the group's telephones.

When the police receive a tip, they pile into covered pickup trucks, with armed men on motorcycles providing protection and running interference. Only the commanding officer knows the destination.

At the scene, troops seal off the block and take up combat positions with Galil rifles and machine guns. Then the raid begins. People are asked to identify themselves and the location is searched.

"Less than half of the raids yield concrete results," a soldier said. "But we have to follow every tip, because one day Escobar will be there."

The Medellin ring has struck back with an army of young hit men, setting off bombs, killing 30 policemen in the past few weeks, threatening judges and assassinating other foes.

On Friday, the cocaine rin killed the distributor of the crusading anti-drug newspaper El Espectador. A day earlier, the police raided a house by the airport where rocket launcher and sniper rif were trained on the spot where helicopter carrying top police officers was to land.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

New York City's Air: Gasp Factor Worsens

After years of improvement, the quality of New York City's air is again on the decline, largely because of a 25 percent increase in the number of motor vehicles in the region spewing more carbon monoxide and smog-producing pollutants into the atmosphere, The New York Times reports.

Twenty years of the federal Clean Air Act have made New York's vistas clearer and its buildings cleaner. But only Los Angeles has dirtier air, and just a few cities — Chicago, Houston and Denver — are considered as bad.

"Generally speaking, New York's air is cleaner than Los Angeles's, but that's not saying a whole heck of a lot," said Ronald H. White, an executive of the American Lung Association in Washington.

In the 1970s, the city backed away from adopting such pollution-control measures as requiring that all truck deliveries be made at night, that cruising by taxis be restricted, that higher bridge tolls be imposed and that the number of cars entering Manhattan be curtailed.

The news is not all bad. New York's air has become much cleaner with respect to lead, sulfur dioxide and soot.

Short Takes

More and more U.S. senators are getting more and more contributions from outside their home states. The Federal Election Commission says half the 28 incumbents seeking re-election in 1988 raised most of their money out of state; this has increased to 17 out of 31 this year. The trend is hard on challengers, who do not have the contacts or the stature to raise outside money. David B. Magleby, a political science professor at Brigham Young University, said: "The senators end up having two constituencies — the constituents who voted for them and the constituents who give to their campaigns. It means that the senator has divided loyalties."

Most of the 125,000 Cubans who made it to the United States in the 1980 exodus have forged successful lives. At least "85 percent of them are working productively," says Mayor Xavier Suarez of Miami. "That's a story of success." They are scattered throughout the country, though four out of five stayed in southern Florida. About 400 were deported to Cuba, about 2,500 are in U.S. prisons and more than 100 are in mental hospitals.

Notes About People

Mary Wells Lawrence, the first woman to found a major advertising agency, is retiring at 61. She founded Wells, Rich, Greene in 1966; current annual billings total about $835 million. "The fact that I'm a woman has never been anything but an asset to my advertising career," she said.

Bob Hope is donating about 1,800 acres (725 hectares) of his mountain property and selling 3,800 acres for $20 million to a California state agency to spare the rugged canyon country from development, his attorney has announced. The agreement signed by the 86-year-old entertainer, yet to be become final, will open his coastal parkland to hikers and allow it to continue to serve as a corridor for migratory wildlife.

Henry Holt & Co. has given up on the book that **Edwin Meese 3d**, the attorney general in the Reagan administration, had agreed to write. "The problem is," a spokesman said, "we simply haven't gotten the material." The Washington Post noted that other Reagan-era memoirists criticized Mr. Meese for dilatory work habits. David A. Stockman, former budget director, said in his own memoir, "The Triumph of Politics," that Mr. Meese "entombed himself beneath a pyramid of paper and disorganization."

Arthur Higbee

The Middle East, Africa & Europe

COOPERATION OR CONFLICT?
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The Rt. Hon. Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, Former Chancellor of the Exchequer/Former Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, United Kingdom.

Mr Lawrence Mills, C.E.O. Dubaï Commerce and Tourism Promotion Board.

Mr Richard H. Morgan, Associate Publisher International Herald Tribune.

Dr. Oladejio O. Ojo, Principle Economist for Development Research and Policy Department, African Development Bank.

Mr Clay Timon, World President I.A.A./Vice President-Director of worldwide advertising Colgate-Palmolive.

Dr. Loukas Tsoukalis, Lecturer and Fellow, St Antony's College, Oxford University.

Mr Ghassan Tueni, Former Deputy Prime Minister of Lebanon, Former U.N. Ambassador.

The Forum is organized by M. Mustapha ASSAD, President and C.E.O. of the **Publi-Graphics** Group, **I.A.A.** Vice President-Area Director M.E./Africa.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
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At the Brink in Kashmir

The most dangerous threat to world peace is boiling up between India and Pakistan. Two countries capable of producing nuclear weapons are waging an escalating war of threats over an issue — Kashmir — that has twice before sparked all-out war. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have good reason to attempt preventive diplomacy. Ideally, they would act in concert.

War would be a calamity for Pakistan, India and the region. Democratic experiments in both countries are directly at stake. So, too, are superpower efforts to contain nuclear proliferation. And neighboring countries have reason to fear heightened religious antagonism.

India and Pakistan first fought over Kashmir in 1947, after the subcontinent was partitioned along religious lines. A Hindu maharajah then ruled the Muslim-majority state. A cease-fire sponsored by the United Nations left India controlling part of Kashmir and called for a plebiscite to determine the inhabitants' will.

India never permitted that vote, citing Pakistani noncompliance with some cease-fire terms. Pakistan invaded again in 1965, and was driven back. After India defeated Pakistan for a third time, in the 1971 Bangladesh war, both countries agreed to resolve future differences by peaceful means and to avoid inflammatory rhetoric. But that agreement did not bind Kashmir's inhabitants. Spurred on by a militant secessionist movement, they have again brought New Delhi and Islamabad to the brink. Neither government appears to want a conflict, but both are being pushed by passions and politics toward a point of no return.

Law and order have all but broken down. Indian troops have killed hundreds of Kashmiris, but have failed to re-establish control. Secessionist violence intimidates Kashmir's moderates. Neither Pakistan's prime minister, Benazir Bhutto, nor India's, V. P. Singh, has solid parliamentary support. Neither can afford to be outshouted by opposition parties.

Washington and Moscow have some obligation to steer their strategic allies away from the abyss. Quietly, they have begun to try.

Representative Stephen Solarz of New York, one of Washington's wiser voices on Asia, suggests a joint U.S.-Soviet effort. The two powers might propose a series of tension-reducing steps. If either India or Pakistan proved recalcitrant, it would risk international isolation.

The effort might begin at this week's special United Nations session in New York, which will draw high-level diplomats from all relevant countries. It could continue next month at summit preparation talks between Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The dangers are great. So is the opportunity. A joint effort could deflate the dangers in this case — and set a valuable precedent for others.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Pollution Is International

The first Earth Day, in 1970, signaled the emergence of the environmental movement as a political force in America, and a comparison of then and now measures its achievements. It has had costs as well, and both have been substantial.

The greatest progress has been the improvement in the quality of the air that Americans breathe. It contains less sulfur than it did 20 years ago, less lead and less of other things that are bad for you. That cleanup was accomplished while industrial production was meanwhile rising 80 percent, the population growing by a fifth and the number of the cars on the road increasing by half.

As for the cost, the country has spent about three-quarters of a trillion dollars since 1970 to carry out its environmental standards for air, water and solid waste. The outlay is now more than $80 billion a year, very little of it tax money in the conventional sense but rather private spending for mandated fuel and equipment — the catalytic converter in a car, for example, and the additional cost of unleaded gas.

In its most important discovery in environmental policy, America has found that the cheapest, simplest and most effective way to make progress is through conservation. In 1970 a lot of people thought it self-evident that reducing energy consumption would shrink the economy as well. They were wrong. The amount of energy that the country uses to produce each dollar's worth of output has fallen by nearly a third, while GNP has risen by three-quarters.

But that brings up a policy question that the environmental movement, the president and Congress are all ducking. Higher prices, not pure thoughts, induce people to get careful and make serious gains in conservation. Now that energy prices are stable or falling, the progress on energy conservation is tapering off. That is dangerous. Both the politicians and the environmental lobbyists prefer regulations to taxes because the costs are less visible to consumers. But a tax on energy — particularly on gasoline — could do a lot for air quality, and do it more cheaply than some of the legislation now moving through Congress.

As the consensus behind environmental protection becomes stronger in the United States, people are also becoming aware that improvements in one country alone will not suffice. Holding down the greenhouse gas emissions in America will not help much if there are rapid increases in coal-based Third World economies. The United States and the other rich countries are only beginning to think about the transfers of technology and money that will be necessary to reduce pollution in the developing countries.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Why Bankroll Mobutu?

Mobutu Sese Seko seized power in Zaire through a military coup in 1965, the same year Nicolae Ceausescu became the Communist boss of Romania. Mr. Mobutu is no Communist, but his methods of rule resemble those of the executed Romanian tyrant. Wholesale repression, corruption and megalomania have deformed Zaire. And there is a further regrettable resemblance: Mr. Mobutu, like Mr. Ceausescu, has known how to profit from his outspoken opposition to Soviet foreign policy moves. Washington has winked at his disastrous misrule and made his regime the leading African recipient of U.S. economic assistance.

The end of the Cold War removes any possible justification for this taxpayer subsidy to a repellent dictator. Representatives Howard Wolpe of Michigan, Stephen Solarz of New York, David Obey of Wisconsin and Ronald Dellums of California are proposing changes in the aid relationship. Their efforts deserve support.

American aid dollars have not measurably helped Zaire's people. Annual per capita income is about $150; living standards are lower than when Mr. Mobutu took power. His government has not built a single hospital in its 25 years. Only 3 percent of Zaire's budget goes to health and education, while 23 percent goes to the military and 50 percent to "political institutions."

Meanwhile Mr. Mobutu's personal fortune has grown, by some estimates, to $6 billion. His holdings include perhaps a dozen French and Belgian chateaus, a Spanish castle and a 32-bedroom Swiss villa. He protests that his fortune is a mere $50 million, and that none of it has come out of the pockets of his people. But recent World Bank studies have found hundreds of millions of dollars in mineral revenues unreported in the national budget, and more gold and coffee smuggled out of the country than legally exported.

Mr. Mobutu has supported anti-Communist initiatives of successive U.S. administrations, especially in Angola. But he has done so for his own reasons, not always in coordination with Washington. For him the United States has proved a useful ally. He uses his conspicuous access to American leaders to further discourage dissent.

Mr. Solarz, Mr. Wolpe and Mr. Obey would end military aid to Zaire and channel most economic aid through nongovernment organizations. Mr. Dellums would go further and press international aid institutions to consider the abuses and corruption in Zaire. Americans have better uses for their tax dollars than reinforcing the Mobutu tyranny.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Other Comment

Stop This Hostage Business

Harsh as it sounds, there is only one practical policy to follow on the hostages in Lebanon: Ignore them. Paying off kidnappers and their sponsors serves to authenticate this commerce in human misery. Terrorists take hostages as a cost-effective method of obtaining large profit, both in money and in political concessions. Rewarding them proves the soundness of their business vision.

They have learned to play America like a violin. By proclaiming demands and then shifting the terms, they expose our hypocrisy and eagerness to deal. At the same time, they create a suspense that television finds irresistible. Television is a prime asset of hostage-taking. It portrays the drama of kidnap victims as running soap opera. This builds pressures on politicians to "do something."

We ought to treat hostages as prisoners of war. If there is hope of rescue, hop to it. If not, wait it out. Unfortunately, politics doesn't work that way. Presidents bluster a lot, as Ronald Reagan in his vow of "swift and effective measures." Then they let counterterrorism wither on the vine for lack of priority. Finally they pay off.

The United States ought to create a lean elite force, with top intelligence priority, for rescuing U.S. nationals and punishing their kidnappers. It ought to be used whenever there is a reasonable chance of success, with no statute of limitations on punishment for past sins. We ought to hold accountable countries like Syria and Iran, which sponsor terrorism, however great the diplomatic cost.

Talk with kidnappers and their sponsors? Sure. Barter? Never. That means a deaf ear to relatives and friends, but it is the only way to stifle this despicable traffic.

— *Syndicated columnist Jim Fain.*

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Replies to Skeptics' Questions About Global Warming

By Al Gore Jr.

The writer is a Democratic senator from Tennessee.

WASHINGTON — When environmental and financial experts from around the world gathered in Washington last week for a White House-sponsored conference on global warming, they expected a serious discussion. Instead they were angered to hear George Bush endorse delay and inaction.

Global climate change is real. It is the single most serious manifestation of a larger problem: the collision course between industrial civilization and the ecological system that supports life as we know it.

The purpose of Earth Day has been to alert people around the world to that impending collision. And yet the Bush administration, according to a leaked memo, is advising its policymakers that "a better approach is to raise the many uncertainties" and argue, with other skeptics, that nothing should be done until unresolved questions are definitively answered.

What are the skeptics' questions? Here are several of the most prominent. None of them stands up under scrutiny.

Aren't the dire predictions about global warming based on unreliable computer models? How do we know that there is any correlation between increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and changes in temperature?

The most compelling evidence comes from careful studies of tiny air bubbles in Antarctic ice. These show what has actually happened to the Earth's climate during the last 160,000 years. Carbon dioxide and temperature have gone up and down in lockstep for as far back as scientists can measure.

Through the last two ice ages and the period of great warming in between, levels of carbon dioxide have fluctuated between 200 and 300 parts per million. Even the skeptics agree that concentrations of carbon dioxide will be pushed to levels of 600 parts per million within the next 35 to 45 years. It is irresponsible to assume that after moving in tandem with carbon dioxide for 160,000 years, temperatures will not be affected by those dramatic increases.

Do we know enough to act? Shouldn't we study the problem until we eliminate the uncertainties?

That was the administration's excuse last year, when it asked a distinguished UN-sponsored group of scientists to answer that question. A draft of the scientists' long-awaited report, leaked to the press last week, concludes that we must act now. The scientists say there is still a chance that the problem will not be as bad as they fear, but there is an equal chance that it will be much worse than predicted.

• *Come on, isn't this really a little farfetched? After all, the Earth is a big place and probably has some kind of natural "thermostat" to maintain the present climate. Don't some scientists say that clouds or the oceans or sunspots will offset any effect caused by human activity?*

While the Earth is indeed vast in size, the atmosphere surrounding it is less than one one-thousandth of the Earth's diameter, a thin blue line around the crust of the Earth. Unprecedented population growth and new technologies for burning fuels, clearing forests and manufacturing chemicals have given humankind the ability to alter the composition of the atmosphere.

Everywhere on Earth, for example, each lungful of air now contains 600 percent more chlorine atoms than 40 years ago — or 3 billion years ago, for that matter. That chlorine is responsible for burning a hole in the stratospheric ozone layer. Similar increases in methane, nitrous oxide and other polluting gases add to the seriousness of global warming.

But how can we trust scientists on this issue when some of them say global climate change is real and some of them say it's not?

Five hundred years ago, most scientists said the world was flat. Most people believed them because the Earth did indeed look flat. The new "model" of a round Earth was based on mathematical calculations that they could neither touch nor understand. Similarly, Galileo was punished for his then novel view that the Earth orbited the sun.

In the last 20 years, eminent scientists continued to ridicule the theory of continental drift. The theory of global climate change used to be ridiculed, too, but in the last few years the overwhelming majority of scientists who have examined the evidence have agreed that the problem is real.

Didn't NASA just report that new measurements of the Earth's temperature in the last 10 years showed no evidence of warming?

That was the impression some people got. What NASA actually reported was that "nothing could be said" about a warming trend one way or another, "due to the relatively short satellite data record." Temperatures naturally fluctuate so much from year to year that a single decade is not a long enough yardstick for a long-term trend. The decade as a whole, according to several other studies, was the hottest since temperatures have been recorded. The six hottest years on record occurred in the 1980s.

O.K., suppose temperatures do rise by a few degrees. So what?

Even small changes in the average global temperature can have dramatic consequences. The last time there was a change as big as the one some now predict, temperatures dropped several degrees and what is now New York City was covered by ice one kilometer thick.

But this isn't about temperatures alone. It's about drastically changing climatic patterns that affect the distribution of rainfall, the intensity of storms and droughts and the directions of prevailing winds and ocean currents, which in turn dramatically affect weather and climate. Some scientists say the first effects will be erratic weather patterns with extremes of heat and cold.

Isn't it easier to adapt to these changes than to prevent them?

The changes could occur so swiftly that effective adaptation might become virtually impossible. The longer we wait, the more unpleasant our choices become.

We are in fact conducting a massive, unprecedented — some say unethical — experiment with consequences for all future generations. As you make your choice, bear in mind that you are choosing not only for your own generation but for your grandchildren as well. And remember, too, that our abuse of the environment could lead to the extinction of more than half of all species within the lifetimes of our children.

Isn't the cost of acting too high?

Many of the solutions, such as eliminating subsidies for the clear-cutting of forests, actually save money. In any event, the costs of inaction are much higher, even if the skeptics refuse to measure them.

The changes you say are needed are too sweeping to be politically possible.

What if I had asked you six months ago to assess the possibility that people in every country in Eastern Europe would abandon communism, sing "We Shall Overcome" and embrace democracy within 90 days? Would you have called that "unlikely?" We all would have. But it happened because people changed their way of thinking about communism.

People are changing their thinking about the importance of protecting the global environment. The obstacles may seem immovable, but so did the Berlin Wall.

The New York Times.

Lithuania: Gorbachev Under the Spotlight and Out of Excuses

By Jim Hoagland

BERLIN — The showdown that Mikhail Gorbachev has provoked in Lithuania marks a dismal turning point for the Soviet president and for perestroika. Mr. Gorbachev has chosen to restore order, and Moscow's dominance within the internal Soviet empire, at the cost of delaying or damaging the reform programs that have won him approval and support in the West.

The debate in the West over whether Mr. Gorbachev is being forced into this by a suddenly restive army and resurgent conservatives misses the point. For whatever reason, he seeks to save his position through a humiliating subjugation of the Lithuanian independence movement. He has ignored chances for compromise with the Lithuanians that would ultimately have encouraged economic recovery and decentralization of power in the Soviet empire.

Within the past month, Mr. Gorbachev has also ceased to be a significant catalyst for change in Eastern Europe. He is digging in his heels on German unification and on negotiating further Soviet troop reductions with the West, as if to distance himself from the changes that his policies have wrought.

This does not mean that he is abandoning perestroika — a term widely misunderstood in the West.

Perestroika is a description rather than a plan for reform. It is an accurate overview of Soviet weakness and the threat of chaos that hovers over Soviet society. By pretending that perestroika was a program, Mr. Gorbachev persuaded his countrymen to consider and then admit the abject failure of the Soviet system of the past 70 years.

Perestroika was a way to admit the Kremlin's inability to stop change in Soviet society and in Eastern Europe, short of a reversion to Stalinism. It is to Mr. Gorbachev's credit that he understood the futility and immorality of such a reversion.

In East Germany and elsewhere in Eastern Europe, Mr. Gorbachev made the case that accepting change would strengthen the Soviet Union. It would cost the Soviet Union too much to oppose the drive for self-determination by nations weary of being kept in the Soviet empire at the point of a bayonet.

The crisis in Lithuania demonstrates how important Soviet withdrawal was in producing change in Eastern Europe. History was not, as some argue, made only from below, by the massive crowds that turned out in the streets of East Berlin and Prague. It was also fashioned by the active and pragmatic role Mr. Gorbachev played in dropping aging Stalinist leaders rather than rescuing them from an enraged populace.

Mr. Gorbachev rejects this vote in Lithuania, even though the same dynamics of self-determination and Soviet weakness have produced a predictable declaration of independence by a Baltic state. Mr. Gorbachev rules out the change he granted to the East Europeans and adopts tactics of intimidation and blockade.

The showdown in Lithuania represents the moment in which Mr. Gorbachev's policies of "strengthening" the Soviet Union have switched from the passive lifting of control in Eastern Europe to an operational, offensive effort to impose control on the processes that now threaten his grip on the Soviet Union.

In withdrawing from Eastern Europe, he may have believed he was building up his ability to respond to the inevitable challenges from the Soviet republics and to the crises that will come in Moscow when he introduces drastic economic measures. In Eastern Europe, he was giving the West in general and West Germany in particular an enormous stake in letting him deal with his problems in his way. Bonn and its allies are unlikely to put Lithuanian independence before the unification of Germany as a strategic goal.

I am not suggesting that Mr. Gorbachev set out with a master plan that brought him to this point. That is not the true nature of perestroika. There is instead a framework for the series of choices that he has made. Some appear contradictory when viewed separately, but they are tied together by the thread of dealing with Soviet weakness as events demand.

Perestroika, and its creator, can no longer traipse across the stage of world politics like a guileless young ingenue for whom excuses must be made. In the harsh spotlight of the Lithuanian crisis, it becomes clear that Mr. Gorbachev has reached the limit of policy by retreat.

The Washington Post.

Lithuania Should Be Patient

By John B. Oakes

NEW YORK — It is all very well for George Bush to warn Mikhail Gorbachev against the use of force in Lithuania, but it would be more to the point if he warned the Lithuanians not to push President Gorbachev any further into using it.

If the Lithuanians persist in doing so — and are deceived into thinking that a sympathetic America will continue to support them right down the line — the results could be catastrophic for the Lithuanians, destructive for Mr. Gorbachev and highly dangerous for the United States.

President Bush has repeatedly called for "dialogue, discussion and peaceful resolution." It won't be helped by yielding to the demands of the extreme right in America to put all the heat on Mr. Gorbachev and none on the Lithuanians.

Naturally, Americans sympathize with the demand of the Lithuanian people for freedom. Paradoxically, it is Mr. Gorbachev who is offering them and their Baltic neighbors the best hope for freedom that they have had in many centuries of Russian, Polish, German and Swedish rule. The trick today is not to overreach.

This the Lithuanians are in imminent danger of doing.

No head of a great state could possibly accept instant and unilateral secession of one of its component parts, however illegally the territory was acquired. But he could negotiate its independence, and this is what Mr. Gorbachev, despite much resistance from his own right wing, is trying to do, revising Soviet law in order to do it.

By refusing to accept the slower but surer legal path toward independence that President Gorbachev is clearly offering, the Lithuanian leadership is inviting not only the economic crackdown that has already begun but also the possibility of full-scale military repression. If that happened, everything that has been gained for human rights and civil liberties in the Baltic states thus far — and a great deal has been gained — would surely be lost.

The repercussions would go far beyond the Baltics. Such a convulsion would inevitably derail Mr. Gorbachev's already too long delayed economic reforms. The probable result of that would be the derailment of Mr. Gorbachev himself.

That is something that fervid right-wingers in the West would dearly love to see. They are helping it along by pressing President Bush to take an ever tougher line against Soviet-American economic cooperation.

A blind policy of Western retaliation could not possibly help the Lithuanians. It could, however, help destroy Mr. Gorbachev and bring détente to an abrupt and fateful end — a tragedy for Americans no less than for the Soviets, and a disaster for the world.

The New York Times.

Africa: Impatience for Democracy Is on the Rise

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Attenuated to be sure, little more than ripples as yet, the tide of impulse to democracy is spreading on from Europe to Africa.

In a sense, Africa is becoming the dark continent again, out of sight and almost out of ken. Asiaweek magazine recently pointed out that with attention focused on Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, plus occasional headlines from Latin America and China, Africa has "disappeared" and "no effort has been made to find it."

That is the fear of many African leaders now, at any rate, after more than a generation of receiving lively international concern. A group gathered here by Olusegun Obasanjo, the former Nigerian chief of state, to discuss "the impact of change in Eastern Europe on Africa," took for granted that massive aid for the East would leave their countries all but forgotten.

But there was a new tone among these representatives of the African elite from some 20 countries — no longer the reproach and indignation at being left behind which used to characterize such gatherings.

There was a surprising unanimity on the theme of democracy as essential to development: no longer "people's democracy" or "guided democracy" but "plain democracy without mysteries," in the words of Olara A. Otunnu, a former Ugandan foreign minister.

They are aware of the new East European maxim that "the third way," between communism and capitalism, "leads only to the Third World." And what they want is out of it. They are groping for ideas, methods, maybe new institutions to make their countries better able to develop themselves.

Mr. Obasanjo doesn't mince words. He spoke of a "ridiculously large number of often economically unviable states" which should look to a West European-type integration to pool capacities. He urged a Helsinki-type Conference on Security and Cooperation in Africa which could drum on issues of human rights and defense, as the Helsinki process did in Europe.

"North-North peace must not degenerate into South-South violence," he said — speaking before the weekend coup attempt in Lagos. He decried "perennial dependence fueled by massive external support for undemocratic regimes," largely as a result of the Cold War.

But it wasn't only the Cold War. The pernicious idea that new African states and old African cultures could not be expected to strive for standards of civil and political freedom really came from the West. Liberals attacked critics of dictators and one-party states as "ethnocentric racists," and conservatives cynically preferred to deal with autocrats in power.

Naturally, African regimes happily took up the theme and spouted it back. They claimed the right not to be judged by what both sides called "Western values," but which have to be recognized as universal values. Even Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has publicly accepted that. An official, from one of the nastier extant dictatorships, confided: "We've been trying to say that, too, for a long time. But you didn't hear us. You just listened to the regimes, and of course they called any domestic critics 'lackeys of imperialism.' "

A senior European aid official explained, somewhat apologetically, that dealing with established governments was unavoidable. He asked what the Africans really wanted outsiders to do. He diplomatically left unmentioned all the charges of interference and lack of respect for sovereignty when the worst regimes were ticked off.

But Mr. Obasanjo had already pointed out that "safe political conditionality" is being applied for Western aid to the East, requiring rule of law, human rights, free elections, multiparty systems and a market economy. He expects the same for Africa. "We have squandered almost 30 years with ineffective nation-building efforts," he said. "It is high time to cast solid foundations for the legitimacy of our political systems."

Changes in South Africa will help these efforts. If apartheid can be negotiated into the dustbin, other tyrants will find it harder to divert protest from their own misdeeds. Meanwhile, the "Ceausescu factor," as one participant said, is reminding leaders clinging to power that those who don't bend risk being broken.

The men around the meeting table in Paris were by no means dissidents, but neither can they turn their countries around on their own. Of course, the vast problems of Africa cannot be solved by African policies alone. Poverty breeds poverty by geometric progression. "Population growth will slow, either because birth rates come down or death rates go up," Lester R. Brown wrote recently in World Watch.

But these leaders have come to see that to get the help they need, their countries must attract it by creating the capacity to put it to truly productive use. "Europeans aren't planning to help Europeans first for ethnic reasons, but because they have common values," said one. "We must build them."

The changes in the world are contagious. Much more than Eastern Europe is at stake.

The New York Times.

For Africans There Has to Be a Better Way

By Ebere Onwudiwe

XENIA, Ohio — Four old people have died since last June in the Nigerian village where I was born. Not many people in my village lingered in grief, for these elders had reached the average ripe age of 48.

I was unable to attend the burial ceremonies. The truth is that my family and I have become very pragmatic. Why should I spend close to $2,000 to go home each time an old man dies, when that same amount can ensure the survival of the village young for many, many years?

When I was in high school, Jude and Amajouyi — two of the dead four — were traders in Aba, the commercial city in eastern Nigeria where I attended boarding school. They were so proud of my education. I was from their village, their home boy. Each Sunday they managed to find a few naira to spend and bought ovaltine, sugar, milk and biscuits. Then I would get a call from the school prefect to come meet my visitors. They made me proud and happy. They invested in me. I was their hope.

Today I teach political science at a small university in Ohio. I had always planned that one day I would repay their investment in me by doing something directly for them.

Then Jude got a cut in his foot, and died of tetanus. He had a home doctor, I was told. He could not afford a hospital. Amajouyi just got sick and died. He had no medical attention, either. It was too expensive.

To appease a faraway institution called the International Monetary Fund, Nigeria has slashed public spending for health. The IMF is there at the insistence of foreign banks who lent billions of dollars to my country in the 1970s. The Nigerian government spent all of the money, some of it unwisely, and now the foreign banks want to be repaid.

Banks have conditioned future lending for Nigeria to acceptance of an IMF austerity plan that cuts government spending to save money to repay the banks. This plan has not been kind to the voiceless poor in villages like mine.

But that is not the source of my anger. None of these men would have died if I had sent them 800 naira to pay for the hospital. That is $80, less than my average monthly phone bill.

Each month I send home about half of my salary, earmarked for what I thought was a more pressing need. Young relatives are in school and they must continue.

Only the children of the rich can afford education today. To appease the IMF, the Nigerian government has also slashed subsidies for education. I cannot let bright children of my relatives rot away in my village.

I assumed that people like Jude and Amajouyi could wait, that they would grow old before they died. They were low in priority because I thought there was time. Soon I would be back home for good, and would do for them whatever they desired.

That is how Americanized I had become. I took it as given that most people live to be more than 50, and that tetanus shots are affordable. I had lost touch with the realities of my village.

Should I get angry and resign my job? Pack my bags and go home? Perhaps the answer is yes. Am I going to do it? The answer is no.

The frustration is that many skilled Africans must leave home for their extended families to live, even though they should stay home for their countries to move forward.

In most cases, they provide the only social security, unemployment benefits, college financial aid and medical insurance that their relatives have. So who comes first, your family or your country?

In 1990, about $3 billion will leave Nigeria to service our country's debt. This is $3 billion that will not build schools or hospitals or create job opportunities. Skilled Africans will be "coming to America."

Surely there is a better way.

The writer is associate professor of political science at Central State University in Ohio. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Bismarck Accuses

BERLIN — According to the *Freisinnige Zeitung* Prince Bismarck, in receiving a deputation of the Association of German Industrialists last Wednesday [April 16], stated that his resignation was not voluntary and complained of the Minister, whom he himself promoted, having intrigued against him with Court officials. The charge evidently refers to Herr von Boetticher.

1915: Battle for Hill 60

PARIS — Stung by the vital loss of Hill 60, the Germans continue to make desperate counter-attacks in the hope of retaking it from the British, but the only result is to increase their already enormous death-toll. Latest official information is that the German casualties will reach 3,000. The battle continues along the six-mile front from Zillebeke to Saint-Eloi, with heavy fighting everywhere, while, as a retaliatory measure, the city of Ypres was under heavy shell fire last night [April 22]. A number of persons were killed. The British have now organized the trenches on Hill 60 so that they are even stronger than when held by the Germans. The battle is taking a more southerly course, and the Germans are bringing up reinforcements.

1940: War With Japan?

WASHINGTON — War between the United States and Japan is inevitable, Rear-Admiral Joseph Taussig, Commander of the Fifth Naval District and Assistant Chief of Naval operations, today [April 22] told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. He charged Tokio with fomenting a desperate situation in the Orient as a prelude to a program of conquest which would include the Philippines, French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, and other regions. This program, he added, was submitted to Emperor Hirohito on July 25, 1927.

هيكل ، الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Thousands Around the World Join in Earth Day Celebration

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — Japanese divers pulled garbage from the sea, Pakistani children planted jasmine and American youngsters dressed up as turtles and trees as hundreds of thousands of people turned out Sunday for the 20th anniversary of Earth Day.

The events, patterned after Earth Day observances 20 years ago on American university campuses, began as the sun rose over Asia and continued until sunset over the Pacific shores of the Americas.

The observance was by far the most successful in the United States, where hundreds of cities and towns were holding rallies, parades and meetings.

In Gdansk, Poland, students bicycled through the Baltic port's Old Town to protest air pollution. Environmentalists on bicycles, roller skates and other motorless vehicles paraded through the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius, which is fighting a Soviet energy blockade designed to break its independence drive.

East Germans gathered near the Berlin Wall to view exhibits and celebrate their newly won freedom to raise environmental issues. Under the Stalinist regime, which fell in October, environmentalists had to operate in secret.

French plans to create an 800-kilometer (500-mile) human chain along the Loire river foundered when too few people showed up. Organizers blamed the failure on bad weather, poor publicity and the end of Easter vacation. The best turnout was about 3,000 people along a 5-kilometer (3-mile) stretch near Saint Nazaire at the mouth of the Loire.

More than 10,000 environmentally conscious New Yorkers turned out in Times Square to listen to speeches and dance to New Age music. Hundreds of thousands of people were expected at an Earth Day concert in Central Park later on Sunday.

In Washington, an estimated 150,000 people converged for a six-hour rally at the steps of the Capitol to hear speeches and be entertained by celebrities including the actor Tom Cruise and the singers John Denver and Olivia Newton-John.

The folksong group Peter, Paul and Mary highlighted a concert on a field overlooking San Francisco Bay. Nearby, a group of Californians gathered at the base of Mount Diablo to watch the sun rise and swap stories of Indians who once inhabited the area. Children marched through Berkeley dressed as trees and turtles.

More than 90 environmental groups were host to Japan's biggest Earth Day festival, in Tokyo on Yumenoshima, or "Dream Island," which is built on a landfill.

As many as 30,000 people, paying an entrance fee of 10 tin cans each, were expected at the festival, where they could listen to a concert and buy organic vegetables or postcards made of milk cartons.

The biggest attraction was a giant toilet roll made of recycled paper and weighing 230 kilograms (500 pounds).

In western Wakayama, Japanese divers gathered garbage from the sea and hikers climbed mountains to pray for the protection of the global environment.

New Zealand conservationists opted for an "opossum purge." Opossums, marsupials introduced from Australia at the turn of the century, have damaged rain forests by stripping bark from native trees.

Hong Kong residents paraded through the high-rise British colony to a carnival in Kowloon Park, a grassy knoll until last year, when authorities covered most of it with concrete.

In the ancient Indonesian city of Jogjakarta, environmentalists planted trees and took to the streets seeking thousands of signatures pledging to protect the environment.

Hundreds of Pakistani schoolchildren planted roses and jasmine at a park in Islamabad. In Karachi, which has some of Pakistan's worst air pollution, state and private groups began monitoring the atmosphere.

About 1,000 Sri Lankans marched through Colombo waving banners calling for an end to tree cutting and tobacco smoking.

In Turkey, the police detained 11 people for holding an unauthorized demonstration to celebrate Earth Day. The semi-official Anatolia news agency said the detentions came after members of the Greens Party gathered in the central district of Beyoglu. It quoted the police as saying they had no information that the group had permission.

In the suburbs of Cairo, 2,000 trees were planted. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said in a statement that the ancient Egyptians were the first to realize the importance of planting trees and plants 7,000 years ago.

The worldwide events were coordinated from a small storefront office in Palo Alto, California, by staffers who had worked for more than a year on the project.

"I think it went much, much beyond what any of us ever would have expected, especially internationally," said Teresa McGlashan, international coordinator for Earth Day 1990. "It just had a snowball effect and went far beyond what we guessed might happen."

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Sven Nackstrand/Agence France-Presse

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE IN ISRAEL — Drivers on a Tel Aviv street observing a nationwide call for two minutes' silence Sunday as sirens across the country wailed in remembrance of the 6 million Jews killed in the Nazi Holocaust of World War II. Hundreds of Israelis also took part in memorials at which the names of slain relatives and friends were recited.

CHINA: *Li's Moscow Visit Will End a 26-Year Freeze*

(Continued from Page 1)

right now. The Chinese feel the same about the Soviet Union."

Some diplomats said that Mr. Li might directly experience the uncertainties of Soviet society when he arrives in Moscow. They said that Mr. Li's visit might produce street demonstrations against him because of the highly visible role that he played in announcing the imposition of martial law in Beijing last spring.

Mr. Li strongly supported the army crackdown on demonstrators on June 4 last year.

The diplomats say that Mr. Li, 61, a Soviet-trained electrical engineer, has a personal stake in the Moscow trip in that he may seek to use it to widen his prestige.

But Mr. Li will be visiting a Soviet Union that has changed dramatically since the Stalinist days when he was a student in Moscow.

Mr. Li studied in Moscow in the late 1940s and early 1950s and diplomats believe that his most fundamental views were developed at that time.

■ Tour Importance Stressed

China has emphasized the importance of Mr. Li's tour. The official Xinhua press agency said the tour would "assume real significance for upholding peace in Asia and the world as a whole," news agencies reported from Beijing.

Mr. Li is the most senior Chinese official to visit Moscow since his adoptive father Zhou Enlai journeyed to the Soviet capital in 1964.

It is much less significant for Mr. Gorbachev, who is now more concerned with rebellious Soviet republics like Lithuania and pressing ahead with change at home, diplomats said.

Talks with senior Soviet officials also may touch on Cambodia, once the main obstacle to improved China-Soviet ties, as well as Eastern Europe, though only general statements of position are expected.

Although trade is increasing, its totals are still less than China's trade with Taiwan or South Korea, both anti-Communist states. Chinese trade policy is based on exporting to the West, to obtain hard currency for technology and machinery only the West can supply.

In a recent interview with Soviet reporters, Mr. Li said "there is no perfect model for developing socialism." He pledged that relations would continue even if the Soviets "think socialism is no longer the ideal system," but said that he saw no signs of the Soviet Union veering from the socialist road.

In the past year, high-level party and military contacts have resumed and China's Communist Party newspaper soon will reopen its Moscow office, which was closed 30 years ago. The two countries now have 1,200 exchange students, compared to 10 in 1983.

(AP, Reuters)

Cameroon to Free Plotters

Reuters

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — Cameroon said it was freeing prisoners implicated in a 1984 coup attempt against President Paul Biya. It is not known how many plotters remain in prison, but 46 were executed after the attempt. The rebels forced Mr. Biya to take refuge in a bunker, but failed to cut telephone lines, allowing him to call in reinforcements.

Beijing Says 22 Died In Xinjiang Rebellion

Reuters

BEIJING — China said Sunday that 22 people were killed and at least 13 injured in what was called an armed counterrevolutionary rebellion in its far western region of Xinjiang this month.

Xinjiang provincial television said in a broadcast from Urumqi, the regional capital, that a revolt by a "small number of ruffians" was put down in the town of Baren in the Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture on April 5 and 6.

The broadcast, monitored by the BBC, was the first official confirmation of reports of ethnic clashes in the remote region.

About 50 people, mostly Muslims of the ethnic Kirghiz minority, were said to have been killed in clashes with security forces near Kashgar this month, according to Western media accounts.

The official Xinjiang Daily also reported on April 4 a crackdown on separatist activities in Yili, a town farther north along Soviet border.

Foreigners have been barred from the area in recent months, but Western diplomats in Beijing quoted Chinese police and government officials as saying that a disturbance had taken place near Kashgar but was now over.

Xinjiang television said that 15 "ruffians" were killed in the disturbance after rebels hurled bombs at the police and destroyed four police vehicles. The other deaths six policemen and an official.

The broadcast accused the ringleaders of being murderers on the run, former inmates of labor camps, as well as habitual thieves and villains.

"Working in collusion, they formed a counterrevolutionary organization and conspired to oppose the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government," it said.

"Acting like tyrants, they forced the masses to give them food and money in order to amass the supplies they needed. They also had weapons and ammunition ready for carrying out the rebellion."

During a festival on April 5, the leaders of the group forced "ill-informed masses to make trouble," according to the official account.

When local officials and armed policemen arrived to quell the disturbance, they were surrounded and attacked. Six policemen were killed and their weapons stolen.

"Despite being repeatedly reassured by the officials," the account said, "the ruffians turned a deaf ear to them. They were swollen with counterrevolutionary arrogance."

Security forces counterattacked the following day and "gave chase to the small number of ruffians who had guns and who tried to resist, killing 15."

Other unofficial reports suggested that the disturbance arose because of new identity cards or religious restrictions.

Xinjiang's mountains and deserts cover an area three times the size of France and are home to about 15 million people. Half are Muslims, sharing the Islamic faith with people living across a long border with the Soviet Union's restive Asian republics.

Stéphanie to Wed a Realty Agent

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Princess Stéphanie of Monaco, the youngest child of Prince Rainier III and the late Grace Kelly, is to be married in June to Jean-Yves Le Fur, a French real estate agent.

Stéphanie, 25, and Mr. Le Fur, 26, announced their engagement Saturday night to friends and relatives at a private party in a Paris restaurant.

Among the 50 or so guests were Stéphanie's older siblings, Princess Caroline and Prince Albert. Albert, who is single, is heir to the principality's throne.

In keeping with custom, the palace in Monaco did not make a formal statement about the engagement, but said that the wedding would take place in June. A date has not been announced.

Stéphanie has appeared in public several times this year with Mr. Le Fur, who operates a real estate firm in Paris. They have been seen together at the Festival of Magic in Monte Carlo and at boxing and soccer matches.

In an interview with a French weekly magazine last month, Stéphanie said her meeting with Mr. Le Fur was love at first sight. "We are very much alike, both excessive," she told Paris-Match.

The youngest of the three children of Rainier and the American film star, Stéphanie has cut a hit record, made a movie and marketed a perfume named after her.

Stéphanie was 17 when her mother was killed in a car accident in 1982. *(UPI, AP)*

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Ceausescus Faced Death Tearfully and in Panic, Tape Shows

Reuters

PARIS — Nicolae Ceausescu went to his death in tears with his hands bound behind his back and with his wife, Elena, screaming in panic at his side, a videotape of their Christmas Day execution showed Sunday.

The Romanian film displayed scenes of Mr. Ceausescu's trial, execution and burial that have been kept secret since the revolution that overthrew him in December. It was broadcast by the French television station TF1, which claimed a world exclusive.

The film showed that Mr. Ceausescu and his wife had been tried and condemned by a 10-man tribunal composed mostly of senior military officers. In edited footage of the judgment shown on Romanian television soon after the execution, the faces of these men were not visible.

At the military barracks at Tergoviste, west of Bucharest, where the execution took place, Mrs. Ceausescu screamed, "Don't tie us up!" as three paratroopers bound the couple's hands behind their backs with white synthetic cord.

Mr. Ceausescu stayed silent, but tears streamed down his face. He was led out into the courtyard behind his struggling wife, who appealed repeatedly to the soldiers.

"Children, I brought you up!" she shrieked.

The panicky men who shot the Ceausescus opened fire without awaiting the order to do so, TF1 reporters asserted, even wounding the cameraman as they used all their ammunition. The film did not show their faces.

The couple died in a four-second burst of automatic fire.

Medical officers checked both bodies for signs of life immediately after the order to stop firing.

TF1 did not say how it had acquired the 90-minute videocassette, which appeared to be the complete version of a heavily edited film of the Ceausescu trial shown repeatedly on Romanian television after the execution.

The 10-member tribunal, wearing army and navy uniforms, included deputy Prime Minister Gelu Voican-Voiculescu and a philosophy professor named Magurien, identified by TF1 reporters as a colonel in the Securitate, the secret police. The reporters said he was now top aide to the interim president, Ion Iliescu.

The trial was presided over by Major General Gica Popa, head of the Bucharest regional military court, who killed himself in March in a state of depression.

TF1 said the film had been kept secret for nearly four months to protect the tribunal from Ceausescu loyalists in the Securitate. The tribunal members' fear was evident in the footage.

Reuters

Ibrahim Babangida, who survived a coup attempt in Lagos.

BALTIC: *Denial That a Total Blockade Is Planned*

(Continued from Page 1)

r Lithuania had been diverted sewhere in the Soviet Union.

Moscow began blocking oil and s supplies Wednesday after Lithnia refused to rescind its March independence declaration.

The Lithuanian prime minister, azimiera Prunskiene, said Suny in Copenhagen that she had en offered Western financial aid fight Moscow's economic meares.

Mrs. Prunskiene, who earlier visited Norway, said the offers of help had come from private interests in the United States. The European Community's European Investment Bank has offered $100,000, she said, but she gave no details.

She added that Lithuania planned to open "independence accounts" into which sympathizers outside the republic could deposit money.

Foreign ministers of the European Community, meeting in Dublin on Saturday, expressed "serious concern" about Moscow's use of economic pressure in Lithuania. Mrs. Prunskiene welcomed the EC reaction.

"The EC declaration from Dublin is the kind of support we are seeking," she said.

The Danish foreign minister, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, said the continued development of Soviet-EC economic ties would be impossible if Moscow kept up its pressure on Lithuania.

Mrs. Prunskiene, echoing the comments of the Lithuanian president, Vytautas Landsbergis, said: "We are ready to make certain compromises, but without affecting our declaration of independence."

In an interview published Saturday by The New York Times, Mr. Landsbergis said the Lithuanian government would consider delaying full independence as part of a deal with Moscow.

He said Moscow had proposed that Lithuania suspend its declaration of statehood for two years as a basis for negotiations.

Mr. Landsbergis said that a delay in putting independence into effect could form part of a compromise but that Lithuania would not agree to revert to the authority of the Soviet Constitution.

Supplies continued to dwindle in Lithuania over the weekend.

Gasoline pumps in Vilnius were closed for several hours on Saturday and Sunday. Prices on the flourishing black market rocketed.

oviets Will Talk on Kurils

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union ready for dialogue but "will not pitulate" to Japan over its 45-ar claim to the Kuril islands off pan, the Soviet Communist Party ily Pravda said Sunday. The isnds were seized from Japan at the d of World War II with the greement of the Allied forces.

BALANCE: *A Test Case on the Cold War Heats Up*

(Continued from Page 1)

sympathy in the administration for Mr. Gorbachev and his dilemma than there is for the Lithuanians' demand for immediate independence.

The democratic changes that Mr. Gorbachev has initiated, and the arms control agreements he is prepared to enter into, could better the lives of millions of Americans and Soviets.

If, to preserve that process, 3 million Lithuanians might have to delay independence a few years, then, U.S. officials say privately, so be it.

At the same time, administration officials are beginning to fear that Mr. Gorbachev may have decided to make an extreme example of Lithuania, so no other Soviet republic would even think about secession. If he becomes too extreme, he will exceed what the White House considers tolerable levels of pressure.

If Mr. Gorbachev goes too far — and "we will know it when we see it," an administration official said — the United States will punish him by reducing some trade or commercial ties that benefit him much more than they do Washington.

Unless a massacre occurs, the United States does not intend to allow Lithuania to upset arms-control negotiations or other mutually advantageous aspects of the relationship.

This is the policy, but one would hardly know it from the tone of administration public statements. On the subject of Lithuania, President Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d have engaged in the diplomatic equivalent of mumbling.

After Mr. Baker, testifying in Congress last week, delivered the most explicit administration statement yet of its Lithuania policy, Representative J.J. (Jake) Pickle, Democrat of Texas, remarked to him: "I join with my colleagues in commending you for a good statement. At the same time, Mr. Secretary, I've tried to read through it hurriedly, and I've listened to you, and I keep asking myself, 'Now, what did he say?'"

To some extent this mumbling is deliberate. In keeping its red lines vague, the White House hopes to maintain maximum flexibility and maximum deterrence by constantly forcing Mr. Gorbachev to wonder whether the next move will be the one that goes too far.

At the same time, the Bush team is speaking in muted voices because it is afraid of criticism from the Republican right. Or, as Richard N. Perle, a senior Pentagon official in the Reagan administration, put it: "Were it not for the Republican right, what we would be seeing in Lithuania today is an unvarnished American sellout rather than a glossed-over one."

LAGOS: *Revolt by Officers Fails*

(Continued from Page 1)

al security nuisance for no other reason than base avarice."

The coup erupted early Sunday. Reporters and about 100 onlookers were kept back by bursts of automatic fire in Lagos.

Nigerian borders were closed, and flights into Lagos from other West African countries were canceled, airline officials said.

Soldiers blocked roads around Dodan Barracks early in the morning as Major Oka made his broadcast.

The major said he represented the people of the mainly Christian Middle Belt and southern regions, as opposed to the predominantly Muslim north.

Decreeing the immediate "excision" of five northern states from the 21-state federation, he accused General Babangida of plotting to keep the presidency for life.

He said that that General Babangida was a dictator who had made Nigeria a slave to the International Monetary Fund by piling up debt and imposing tough economic policies.

In his broadcast, the major said the new government would bring in representatives of students, workers and peasants and scrap repressive laws.

He said the rebels had disbanded General Babangida's recently formed National Guard, an armed force solely responsible to the president.

At the press conference Sunday night, General Babangida said his family was fine and confirmed that the majority of rebels had been arrested and were being questioned.

They would be tried "very rapidly," he said.

"We shall judge them as we did the last time," he said, referring to general Mamman Vatsa, executed in 1986 with a dozen officers after an earlier plot to overthrow General Babangida was uncovered.

He assured diplomats and other foreigners in the country that the security of their lives and property was guaranteed.

He commended members of the Nigerian armed forces, the police and other security agents for the "galant and professional manner" by which the situation was contained.

Popular reaction to the attempted takeover was mixed in a country tired of coups after living under military rule for 20 of its 30 years of independence.

In the city of Ibadan, 140 kilometers (90 miles) north of Lagos, drivers put sprigs of green leaves on vehicles to show solidarity with the rebels.

But John Owizu, a lawyer among onlookers outside Dodan Barracks, said the sweeping rebel announcement excluding the northern states from the federal republic was disturbing. *(AP, AFP, Reuters)*

HOSTAGE: *An American Freed*

(Continued from Page 1)

groups should release another American hostage."

"By so doing, they once more prove their goodwill and preparedness for the settlement of the issue," the paper said.

But it warned that even Iran could not get the hostages released if it "fails to consider the rightful demands of these oppressed groups."

"But if the other party, too, displays its goodwill, Iranian efforts can be facilitated to ensure the release of all hostages in 1990," the paper said.

Sheikh Obeid, the cleric named by the Iranian source, is a senior member of Hezbollah, the militant, Iranian-backed Party of God. Hezbollah is regarded as an umbrella organization that includes groups that commit kidnappings, although it has denied any involvement in abductions.

Syrian military sources in Beirut said that Mr. Polhill was delivered by his captors to Syria's chief of military intelligence in Lebanon, Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, at 6:20 P.M. in mainly Muslim West Beirut.

Islamic Jihad's reputed mentor, Hussein Musawi, leader of the pro-Syrian Islamic Amal, said by telephone: "The release has been accomplished."

Islamic Jihad said in a statement that the release was achieved in response to efforts by Muslim leaders, Syria, and their main backer, Iran.

The group had promised to release an American hostage on Friday, but delayed the move when Mr. Bush, determined to show he would not bargain with kidnappers, refused to send the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, John H. Kelly, to Damascus.

Brigadier Kanaan took delivery of Mr. Polhill after the American was set free near the seaside Summerland Hotel, said witnesses who asked not to be named.

"A car screeched to a halt about 50 yards from the entrance to the Summerland," a witness said. "The rear left door was opened and the hostage climbed out."

"The rear door of a waiting car on the other side of the street was then opened and the hostage walked straight into it," the witness added. "It only took a few seconds."

The U.S. Cable News Network broadcast an interview with Mr. Polhill recorded during his trip from Beirut to Damascus.

Asked during the interview about his time in captivity, Mr. Polhill said that he "didn't think a lot about freedom, at least in the idealistic sense."

"It's hard to think about something you haven't got without making yourself a good deal more upset about not having it," he said. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

BUSH: *Just One Is Not Enough*

(Continued from Page 1)

by release of all other hostages," the ambassador said.

"We will keep the lines of communication open with all parties," he added. "We're going to keep on talking, keep on trying."

"This is a long sought and happy occasion," said the Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, appealed Sunday for the release of all hostages held by Muslims, Palestinians detained by Israel and Middle Eastern political prisoners in the West.

He did not mention the freeing of Mr. Polhill, which took place after his statement, but singled out for a special appeal hostages "carrying out humanitarian services like members of the Red Cross."

Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Kamal Kharrazi, said Sunday that Iranian pressure had helped secure Mr. Polhill's release but warned Washington that it would have to make concessions to win freedom for the seven other American captives.

Britain welcomed Mr. Polhill's release and called for freedom for British and other Westerners still held captive.

"We are delighted to hear that Robert Polhill is free," the Foreign Office said in a statement. "This positive movement in the situation is very welcome.

"We very much hope that it will be followed by the release before long of the British and other hostages."

Israel declined to comment on whether Mr. Polhill's release was part of a larger deal to free Israeli-held Arab prisoners.

Yossi Olmert, the Israeli government press office director, said, "We have no comment on this, no comment at all." The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Yossi Amihud, said: "As far as I know, no Israeli authority is relating to it."

Israel also denied that its attacks last week on Shiite Muslim targets in Lebanon were linked to Mr. Polhill's release.

Gadhafi Proposes A-Arms for Arabs

The Associated Press

ROME — The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, called on Arab nations to develop nuclear weapons and said he would have fired missiles at New York had he possessed them when U.S. planes bombed Tripoli in 1986, the official press agency JANA said.

Colonel Gadhafi said Arab nations must work together so that "the whole Arab world becomes one single country possessing a deterrent force of missiles and even nuclear bombs," JANA said. In the dispatch, monitored in Rome, Colonel Gadhafi said Arab nations need to have nuclear weapons as a deterrent "within the next 20 years."

Libya is not known to have an advanced nuclear program, but U.S. officials said this year that Libya possessed factories to produce poison gas.

Israel Now Says It Paid Settlers

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government acknowledged on Sunday that it had secretly provided almost $2 million to help establish a new Jewish settlement in the Christian quarter of Jerusalem's Old City 10 days ago.

The settlement set off riots and widespread local and international condemnation when the 20 Jewish families moved into Saint John's Hospice, on Good Friday eve. The government had at first denied any connection with the move.

Immigration officials raised fears that the controversy could jeopardize Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel. And the Israeli courts ruled the settlement illegal, though the judgment is under appeal. It also seemed likely to raise questions in Washington.

ADOPT: *Returning a Child*

(Continued from Page 1)

parents need to be psychologically prepared. This is a lifetime commitment."

The procedure for surrendering a child is the same whether he or she is adopted or biological, said Patrick Murphy, the Cook County public guardian. Parents who wish to sever relations with a child file a petition with the state court, which then decides what is in the best interests of all parties.

The state often requires efforts to salvage family relationships through counseling. If those fail, as they did in Tony's case, the child becomes a ward of the state, which seeks to place him or her with a foster family, in a group home or with adoptive parents.

The U.S. government allocates about $1 million annually for post-adoption services. Child welfare advocates call the sum inadequate.

State services vary widely, from counseling to respite centers, which shelter children while parents get a breather, adoption experts said.

"According to the psychological reports," Mr. Murphy added, "this family had expectations which were unrealistic.

"They expected some TV sit-com family. Instead, they got a kid who marches to his own drummer. But it's not like he was swinging from the chandeliers. He's a normal kid who got into the kind of mischief you'd expect of an 11-year-old boy."

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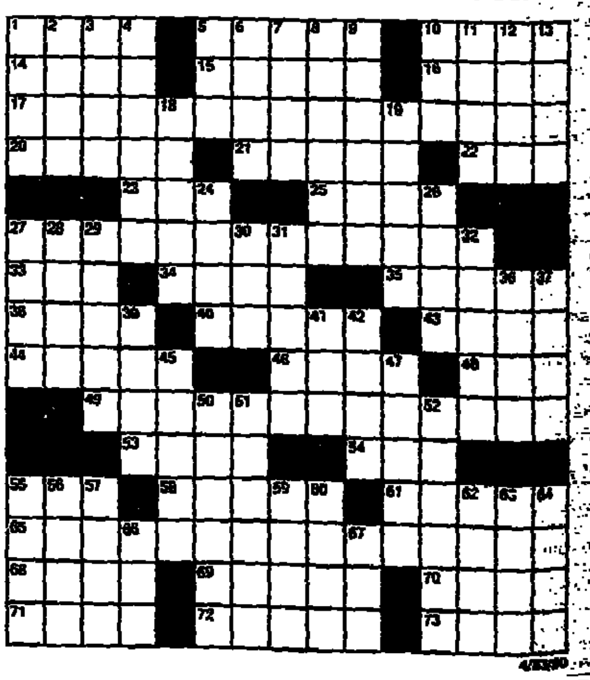
22 Command to Dobbin
23 Mauna ——
25 Grouchy one
27 Aid for a 17 Across honoree, perhaps
33 Garden evictee
34 Engrave with acid
35 Misers do it
38 Morays
40 Back of the QE2
43 Place for a banjo
44 Helps with the dishes
46 Space
48 Hereditary factor
49 Many 17 Across honorees do this
53 Etna output
54 The self
55 "—— a Camera"
58 These vary at La Scala
61 "—— It," 1943 Skelton film
65 Gifts for 17 Across honorees
68 Office cabinet
69 —— firma
70 Harold of the comics
71 New Haven campus
72 Freezing rain
73 Alleviate

DOWN

1 Employer
2 Help a hood
3 Pleasant
4 One of the Fords
5 F.D.R.'s successor
6 Gregory Peck role
7 —— avis
8 Charming or Charles preceder
9 Asparagus units
10 Not many
11 Designer Cassini
12 "Peek-a-boo, —— you"
13 Huron or Erie
18 Marry on the run
19 Cut, as prices
24 Some are martial
26 Library purchase
27 Word with chick or rag
28 Completed
29 Kindled again
30 Fall mo.
31 Danielle's dear one
32 The Amazing ——, illusionist
36 Gambling town
37 College V.I.P.
39 Performing pinniped
41 Huge bird of legend
42 Memo
45 Emulate Eric Heiden
47 Henning's forte
50 Chrissie's parents
51 Maiden
52 Until now
55 Uncertain
56 Inter —— (among other things)
57 Gangster's girl
59 Trim
60 Concerning
62 "—— penny, two
63 Lyric poems
64 Unit of force
66 Tiny
67 "Can't Help Lovin' —— Man," 1927 song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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

L	I	M	O	■	S	C	O	F	F	■	U	R	I	S
A	V	I	V	■	C	U	R	I	E	■	N	I	C	K
P	O	L	E	B	O	B	A	N	D	A	L	L	E	Y
P	R	O	R	A	T	E	D	■	■	N	E	E	D	S
■	■	■	D	I	T	S	■	E	N	D	S	■	■	■
D	E	A	R	L	Y	■	O	V	E	R	S	E	L	L
O	L	L	A	■	■	E	N	A	R	E	■	S	U	E
L	A	P	W	I	L	D	A	N	D	W	A	T	C	H
E	T	H	■	S	I	G	N	S	■	■	M	O	R	A
S	E	A	S	O	N	E	D	■	K	E	E	P	E	R
■	■	■	T	H	A	R	■	M	I	N	N	■	■	■
A	L	G	A	E	■	■	R	E	L	I	A	B	L	Y
S	O	N	G	L	O	V	E	A	N	D	B	L	U	E
I	R	A	E	■	L	I	T	R	E	■	L	E	N	A
S	O	W	S	■	D	R	E	A	D	■	E	W	E	R

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EUROBONDS

How the SEC's New Rules Help U.S. Paper Chasers

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — U.S. investment banks were making extravagant claims last week about how regulatory changes in the United States will further globalize markets for stocks and bonds by opening the domestic arena to foreign issuers who have been unable or unwilling to meet American disclosure requirements.

The source of the excitement was a move by the Securities and Exchange Commission to broaden, simplify and clarify regulations covering the sale and trading of unregistered securities.

Up to now, unregistered paper has been marketed as private placements to a restricted group of institutional investors and under conditions that made it extremely difficult to trade the holdings. Nonetheless, the U.S. private-placement market expanded 10-fold in the past decade, with volume last year estimated at almost $200 billion.

> The new system should also brake the appetite of institutional investors for junk bonds.

Last week, the SEC widened the definition of institutions qualified to purchase unregistered paper to those owning or managing more than $100 million in securities. It also permitted these qualified buyers to trade such holdings between themselves via a dedicated trading system called Portal, an acronym for "private offerings, resales and trading through automated linkages." The system is to be run by the National Association of Securities Dealers.

Full details on the workings of the private-placement market will not be known until the SEC publishes the text of Rule 144A and Regulation S, expected this week.

But the thrust of the revisions is expected to be anti-junk, making it more expensive for dealers to hold securities rated below investment grade and exposing underwriters to litigation from investors who buy unregistered bonds issued by companies that later go bankrupt.

The new trading system should also brake the appetite of institutional investors to hold high-yielding bonds. Previously, privately placed holdings could be carried on an investor's books at face value, since there was no evident market price. But quoted prices on Portal would oblige institutions to value their holdings at market prices.

"The emerging regulatory system is aimed at driving a heavy wedge between investment-grade and sub-investment-grade securities, whereas previously the division was between registered and unregistered paper," said one New York banker.

IN THEORY, the new regulations will open the U.S. market to high-quality foreign companies that were not prepared to make public offerings because of the SEC disclosure requirements or the cost of translating their accounts to U.S. standards and that also were not prepared to pay the high price of private placements.

Because of the trading restrictions and the resulting lack of liquidity, private placements of debt securities typically carry a higher rate of interest, 15 to 25 basis points more than would be required on a public issue.

Such leading companies as Siemens AG, Daimler-Benz AG and Sony Corp. have never sold bonds in the United States; they could be tempted now that the penalty on private placements should be lifted.

The appetite among investors for top-grade debt is probably high enough that these borrowers could tap the private market at rates that would be competitive to those in other countries.

But it remains to be seen how much appetite there is for below-top-grade debt at competitive terms. From the investors' viewpoint, the attraction of a private placement was the above-market rate of interest the borrower was prepared to pay, but theoretically this premium would need to disappear in order to attract the issuers.

"Purchasers of private placements, by definition, are not interested in the liquidity of their holdings, they want the extra yield," the New York banker said.

The new rulings should make it easier for other issuers to follow the example of the World Bank in offering global bonds, since the U.S. portion could be broadly distributed as a private placement. But, like the World Bank's global bonds, such paper could not be distributed in the anonymous bearer form that is traditional in the Eurobond market.

There are few corporate borrowers who have such huge needs for borrowed funds. But the rules could facilitate global offerings from such European sources as the European Investment Bank and the European Community.

The new rulings also make it easier to buy and trade private placements of equities so long as these stocks are not listed in the United States. This excludes, for example, foreign companies that have issued American depositary receipts. Regulation S will

See EURO, Page 9

URRENCY RATES

oss Rates

April 20

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
sterdam	1.8925	3.108	1.1254	0.3348	0.1533 *	—	5.437 *	1.2747	1.2008 *
ssels(a)	34.7975	57.1275	20.694	6.1585	2.8177 *	18.388	—	23.4375	0.2208
nkfurt	1.6814	2.763	—	0.2977	0.1362 *	0.8886	4.832 *	1.1326	1.0675 *
don (b)	1.6365	—	2.7645	9.2898	2,026.80	3.106	56.905	2.4383	257.875
an	1,235.25	2,027.50	734.43	218.59	—	652.59	35.495	831.91	7.839
y York(c)	—	1.6385 b	1.688	5.669	1,239.75	1.8995	34.915	1.4905	157.58
is	5.6495	9.28	3.3598	—	0.4576 *	N.A.	0.1624	3.8052	3.5862 *
yo	157.10	258.43	93.62	27.86	0.1275	83.21	4.53	105.93	—
ich	1.484	2.4368	0.8834	0.2629	0.1202 *	0.7848	4.2674 *	—	0.9422 *
CU	1.2163	0.7405	2.045	6.8725	1,502.30	2.3014	42.3108	1.8049	191.586
R	1.3045	0.7938	2.1934	7.3699	1,611.25	2.4688	45.394	1.9366	205.266

*sings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. ommercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not ted; N.A.: not available.*

her Dollar Values

ency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
en. austral	5020.1	Fin. markka	3.976	Mex. peso	2788.00	S. Afr. rand	2.6488
ral. $	1.2979	Greek drac.	163.70	N. Zealand $	1.717	Soviet ruble*	0.606
r. schil.	11.83	Hong Kong $	7.793	Norw. krone	6.5315	Span. peseta	106.40
il cruz.	51.87	Indian rupee	17.361	Phil. peso	22.43	Swed. krona	6.097
adian $	1.162	Indo. rupiah	1814.03	Port. escudo	148.85	Taiwan $	26.16
ese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.627	Saudi riyal	3.75	Thai baht	25.89
ish krone	6.3925	Israeli shek.	1.96	Sing. $	1.8743	Turkish lira	2472.00
pt. pound	2.4433	Kuwaiti dinar	0.293	S. Kor. won	704.90	UAE dirham	3.6727
		Malay. ring.	2.7323			Venez. boliv.	42.00

*York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

rward Rates

ency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
nd Sterling	1.6333	1.6241	1.6161	Canadian dollar	1.1665	1.1718	1.1761
nese yen	157.23	157.07	156.93	Swiss franc	1.4811	1.4801	1.4791
tsche mark	1.6794	1.6788	1.6788				

ces: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale aris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from ers and AP.

ast Week's Markets

figures are as of close of trading
lay

ock Indexes

ed States	Apr. 20	Apr. 12	Ch'ge
ndus.	2,695.72	2,751.80	—2.04 %
Util.	208.12	212.78	—2.19 %
Trans.	1,154.87	1,191.50	—3.07 %
P 100	319.97	325.09	—1.58 %
P 500	335.11	344.34	—2.68 %
P Ind	389.90	399.96	—2.52 %
E Co	184.09	188.80	—2.50 %
in			
E 100	2,187.10	2,222.10	—1.58 %
0	1,712.60	1,741.00	—1.63 %
n			
ei 225	29,835.00	29,213.00	+ 2.13 %
Germany			
	1,884.23	1,918.17	—1.76 %
Kong			
Seng	3,076.30	2,995.69	+ 2.69 %
IP	487.60	487.90	—0.06 %

s index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Apr. 20	Apr. 12
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Federal funds rate	8 3/16	8.20
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Japan		
Discount	5¼	5¼
Call money	7 1/16	6 15/16
3-month interbank	7 5/16	7 5/16
West Germany		
Lombard	8.00	8.00
Call money	7¾	7.85
3-month interbank	8¼	8¼
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	15.00	14 13/16
3-month interbank	15¼	15¼

Gold	Apr. 20	Apr. 12	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	376.00	375.50	+ 0.13 %

Milken Guilty Plea Expected to Signal End of Insider Case

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. government's 4-year-old investigation into wrongdoing on Wall Street appears to be drawing to a close with Michael R. Milken, the financier who created the modern junk-bond market, expected to plead guilty to some fraud charges this week.

Mr. Milken, former head of the high-yield bond department at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., agreed Friday to plead guilty to six felony charges and pay $600 million in fines, according to people who have been briefed on his deal with prosecutors. The charges will not include insider trading or racketeering, sources said.

Although Mr. Milken is expected to go prison as part of the arrangement with prosecutors, he is not required to provide evidence of wrongdoing by others to the government as part of the settlement, the sources added. This is a departure from previous plea arrangements in the investigation, and it appears to signal the end of the affair.

Sources said as part of the deal, the government will also drop charges against Mr. Milken's brother, Lowell. Michael Armstrong, who is Lowell Milken's lawyer, declined to comment.

Michael Milken, 43, was indicted in March 1989 on 98 charges of racketeering and criminal securities fraud, ranging from insider trading and market manipulation to concealing the true ownership of stocks. Lowell Milken, 41, and Bruce L. Newberg, a former Drexel trader, were charged along with him. It is unclear how the agreement will affect Mr. Newberg.

The agreement removes the most onerous charges facing Mr. Milken. Had the financier been convicted of racketeering, he could have been sentenced to as much as 20 years in prison and have been forced to forfeit most of his wealth. Lawyers in the case expect Mr. Milken to serve five years or less.

The $600 million in penalties, the largest ever assessed against an individual, would also not leave Mr. Milken poor. He posted $700 million in cash and assets when he was indicted and is said to be worth at least $1 billion.

The disclosure of Mr. Milken's decision came on the eve of a deadline set by prosecutors to bring an additional round of criminal charges against him.

Prosecutors told Mr. Milken's lawyers that if the financier did not settle the original indictment by Friday, the additional charges would be filed.

[Harry R. Horowitz, one of Mr. Milken's closest friends and a former executive at Drexel, said that

See MILKEN, Page 9

Pact to End 4 Years Of Denials

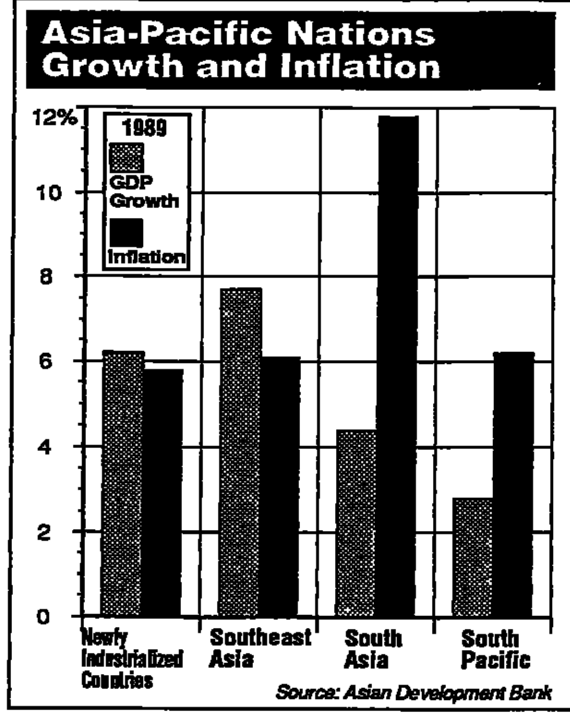
By Paul Richter
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Michael R. Milken's salesmanship was part of what made him the greatest financier of the age, and for nearly four years he has been pitching hard to convince the world of his innocence on federal securities charges.

"I am confident that in the end I will be vindicated," the former head of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.'s junk bond department declared a little more than a year ago as he was indicted on 98 counts of securities violations.

But on Friday Mr. Milken agreed to pay fines of $600 million and plead guilty to six felony counts, according to people close to the case. It was a stunning culmination to the Wall Street corruption probe that in four years has humbled a long list of Wall Street notables, helped destroy Drexel, and

See HISTORY, Page 9



Source: Asian Development Bank

COUNTRY	GDP GROWTH 1988	GDP GROWTH 1989	INFLATION 1988	INFLATION 1989
Newly industrialized countries				
Hong Kong	7.3	2.5	7.5	10.0
South Korea	11.3	5.9	6.9	5.6
Singapore	11.0	9.2	1.5	2.8
Taiwan	7.3	7.7	1.3	4.7
Southeast Asia				
Indonesia	5.7	6.5	4.9	6.0
Laos	2.1	4.0	33.0	60.0
Malaysia	8.8	7.6	2.5	2.8
Philippines	6.2	6.0	10.1	9.6
Thailand	12.0	10.8	3.7	5.8
Vietnam	5.8	3.2	492.0	35.0
South Asia				
Bangladesh	2.7	2.4	9.4	8.0
India	9.5	4.5	9.1	10.0
Maldives	8.7	9.3	–	–
Burma	0.2	3.4	16.9	70.0
Nepal	9.7	1.5	9.1	10.1
Pakistan	7.0	5.6	8.8	10.4
Sri Lanka	2.8	2.0	14.0	11.6
China	11.2	3.9	20.7	18.0
South Pacific				
Fiji	0.4	12.1	11.8	6.5
Papua N. Guinea	3.1	0.1	6.1	3.1
Solomon Islands	4.3	2.0	17.1	10.8
Western Samoa	-0.4	0.2	8.5	6.5

International Herald Tribune

Asian Growth Slows to Gallop

Development Bank Says Region Remains Most Dynamic

Reuters

MANILA — Asia's fast-growing economies slowed down sharply last year but the region remained the world's most dynamic growth area, the Asian Development Bank said in its annual report, for publication Monday.

The slowdown has helped put the economies of South Korea and Taiwan, in particular, onto a more sustainable long-term growth path, the report said.

But regional inflation continues to climb, it noted, and unrest and political disputes adversely affect China and several South Asian countries.

Aggregate growth in real gross domestic product of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific fell to 5.3 percent in 1989, down from a record 9.4 percent the previous year, the Manila-based regional bank said.

The fall was partly because governments had dampened growth to stop their economies overheating and check increasing infrastructure shortages, rising inflation and labor difficulties in some countries, it said.

In India, growth was slashed to 4.5 percent last year, from a record 9.5 percent in 1988, partly because a foreign-exchange shortage curbed industrial imports.

The government hit the brakes in China, easing inflation and curbing a large trade deficit, but growth in real gross national product fell sharply, to 3.9 percent in 1989 from 11.2 percent, the bank said.

Among Asia's Dragons, as the region's dynamic newly industrialized economies are known, infrastructure bottlenecks were severe in Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan, the bank said. GDP growth in Hong Kong and South Korea, at 2.5 percent and 5.9 percent, was around half the 1988 level, though Taiwan grew by 7.7 percent, against 6.8 percent in 1988.

In Southeast Asia, the Philippines faced power and transport shortages; rapid growth in Thailand strained an already inadequate infrastructure; and problems with port capacity, transport and communications appeared in Malaysia and Indonesia.

"Softening of commodity prices and reduced demand for manufactured goods in the industrialized countries also contributed to the less robust growth," the 47-member bank said in the report prepared before its annual meeting, to be held in New Delhi from May 2-4.

In contrast to earlier reliance on exporting to the rest of the world, Asian countries are trading more between themselves and have become the fastest-growing trading area in the world, it said.

This has been helped by increasing investment from Japan

Thailand, with GDP growth estimated by the ADB at 10.8 percent in 1989, was one of the world's fastest-growing economies, while successful policy reforms that helped attract foreign investment began to pay off in Indonesia.

The average rate of inflation in the region in 1989 was 11 percent, and curbing rising prices remained a major policy objective, particularly in China, Hong Kong and most of South Asia, it said.

Australia Faces Slump

Official Foresees 2 Poor Quarters

Agence France-Presse

CANBERRA — Australia could face two quarters of negative growth and the possibility of a technical recession with an accompanying rise in unemployment, Finance Minister Ralph Willis said Sunday.

"We are likely to see a significant slowdown in growth and we certainly could be in negative growth for one or two quarters — it's quite possible," Mr. Willis said in an interview on Network Ten television.

Asked if this would amount to a recession, Mr. Willis replied: "Technically, yes. But we are not looking at anything like the 1982-83 recession."

Mr. Willis said it was possible there would be some rise in unemployment with the predicted slowdown of the economy, but he did not quantify his prediction. "I don't think it would be a substantial rise, but some increase in the unemployment level is fairly likely," he said.

The unemployment rate was running at 6.1 percent of the work force in March.

Mr. Willis said he agreed with former Finance Minister Peter Walsh that Australia's debt is a problem, but said he did not agree with Mr. Walsh's proposed solution — freezing all wage increases.

This, he said, would be appropriate in an ideal world but not in a practical, political world. He added that the Australian government is still prepared to take hard decisions and this would show in the remainder of its three-year term.

■ Rates Rise in Canada

Canadian commercial banks have begun to increase their prime rates by half a point and leading economists to predict that a recession will grip Canada by the end of the summer, the Washington Post reported from Toronto.

Economists particularly fear a decline in exports to the United States as the Canadian dollar strengthens against the U.S. and other currencies.

The Canadian Exporters Association said the appreciation of the Canadian currency against the U.S. dollar already has driven Canadian competitiveness in the United States to its lowest point in more than 30 years, and that the latest interest increase will exacerbate the situation.

Canada ran a $9.6 billion trade surplus with the United States last year. For the first two months of 1990, however, the Canadian surplus stood at $930 million, or $5.6 billion on an annualized basis.

Royal Bank of Canada and Toronto Dominion Bank raised their prime rates to 14.75 percent on Friday.

Toronto stock prices closed lower Friday, marking the ninth straight day of losses that are expected to continue this week, United Press International reported.

The exchange's 300-stock composite index fell 54.99 points, or 1.6 percent, to 3,355.62. On Thursday, the market closed down 65.81 points, or 1.9 percent, at 3,410.61. The index last closed at this level on Jan. 4, 1989.

U.S. Markets Tumble Into Spotlight

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a twinkling that even a magician might admire, the weak yen and the disarray in Tokyo financial markets have disappeared from center stage. Now the spotlight is on the dollar and sagging U.S. financial markets.

This switch is amazing, because the April 7 meeting of finance ministers and central bankers from the Group of Seven industrialized nations refused to address Tokyo's woes, saying that the problems were domestic and could only be solved by Japanese policy changes.

Two weeks later, without any major shift in policy, the level of the yen is still near its floor of 160 to the dollar. But the upset this weakness had been stirring prior to the Group of Seven meeting is now absent: Yields on 10-year Japanese government bonds have stabilized at around 7.3 percent and stock prices, which had tumbled 28 percent since the start of the year, are now 6.5 percent above the low point hit April 2.

By contrast, U.S. financial markets are displaying the nervousness previously seen in Tokyo. Bond prices are falling. The yield on 30-year debt, at 8.94 percent, is the highest since the spring of 1989.

The spiral in yields is having a reverse effect on stock prices, which are now down to levels seen a month ago, erasing the 2.5 percent increase that had been registered since March 15.

Currency rates, while hardly the central element, have certainly played a role in shifting the weakness previously seen in Tokyo to New York. That is because the yen has failed to substantially fall, as many pundits had forecast, after the do-nothing Group of Seven session.

The yen's performance, aided by a slight tightening of money-market rates in Tokyo, appeared to confirm reports that its weakness in the run-up to the meeting was largely driven by speculators. The real fuel for the decline, portfolio-investment capital outflows from Japan, seems to have been considerably dampened.

While the yen has not gained dramatically — the end-week rate in New York was 157.50 to the dollar — its stabilization is a signal to Japanese investors that the time has come to pocket profits made on the dollar's rise by selling dollar holdings and moving back into yen.

There were widespread rumors last week that Japanese investors had sold about $6 billion of U.S. bonds since the start of the month, contributing to the weakness of the American market.

It is an open question whether the yen is now headed higher or whether it is just in a temporary correction — a pause following two

See DOLLAR, Page 9

GATT Talks Break Deadlock

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PUERTO VALLARTA, Mexico — Ministers trying to reform the global trading system have broken three months of deadlock, delegates to three days of meetings said Sunday.

"I feel encouraged by these meetings," said Frans Andriessen, external relations minister of the European Community, which has for long been at odds with the United States over farm subsidies. "There was no confrontational atmosphere," he said.

The deputy U.S. trade representative, Julius Katz, said at a separate news conference, "I don't want to put a gloss on this, that we had major breakthroughs, but this meeting did represent significant progress."

The informal meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which ended Friday, was meant to inject new life into the effort to liberalize the rules governing approximately $3 trillion in annual world trade.

"It is clear there is a will to succeed," said GATT's director-general, Arthur Dunkel.

The talks began in Uruguay in 1986 and are to end in Brussels in December.

Ministers agreed to submit possible draft agreements for an interim negotiating session scheduled for Geneva in July. The drafts are to form the basis for final political decisions on when the 97-member GATT will make reforms and how sweeping they will be.

The delegates want to substantially reduce farm-export subsidies, write tougher measures to end the piracy of patents and copyrights and bring services such as banking and telecommunications under GATT rules.

U.S. and other officials said there was near-agreement on new ways to settle trade disputes among GATT members as well as on the need to end the quotas that industrialized nations have imposed on textiles and apparel, a major export of many developing nations.

Most participants agree that if deadlines are met, the so-called Uruguay Round of talks will result in cuts of at least one-third in virtually all remaining industrial tariffs.

Delegates from developing countries said their views were being taken into account by industrialized nations to a greater extent than before.

Both sides, however, agreed that it would be hard to end the quotas in less than five years, with strong pressure being exerted by the U.S. textile industry and its supporters in Congress, who want even tighter restrictions on imports.

Mr. Katz and Mr. Andriessen cautiously said progress had been made in resolving differences over cutting farm subsidies. Both sides agreed a year ago to "progressive and substantial" reductions in farm subsidies that cost each side billions of dollars annually, but have yet to agree on details.

The United States, which said any sweeping GATT reforms had to include farm subsidies, argues that such cuts inevitably will lead to zero subsidies, a view vigorously rejected by the Community.

(Reuters, AFP)

Support Grows For New Global Trade Forum

Agence France-Presse

PUERTO VALLARTA, Mexico — Canadian proposals for a new World Trade Organization that would have greater powers than GATT gained support at an informal meeting of trade ministers.

Canada's minister of trade, John Crosbie, said he hoped an agreement to establish the new organization could be reached once the current round of negotiations is completed.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is essentially a forum for trade ministers to negotiate multilateral arrangements. GATT's secretariat has no political or judicial role.

The new body, Mr. Crosbie said, would "ensure greater domestic transparency in government decision-making."

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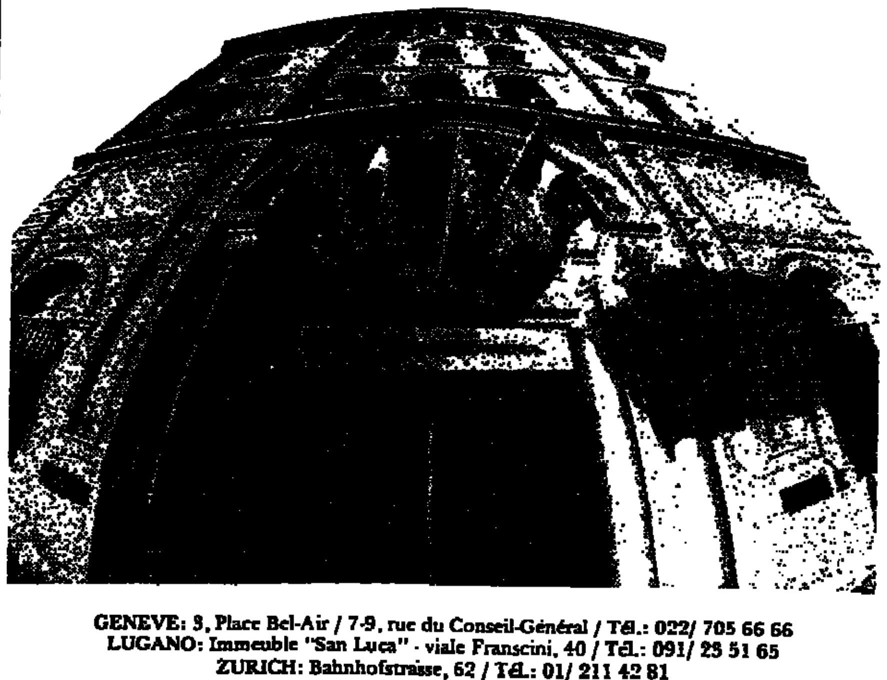

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. April 20

Dollar Straights

Governments/ Supranationals

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Australia	8¼	92	96¾	9.82	+80
A D B	11⅛	93	105¼	9.88	+84
A D B	8	96	91	9.90	+83
A D B	9⅝	99	99¾	9.92	+86
A I D C	8⅝	96	92¾	9.99	+94
Austra Wheat	9½	93	99⅛	9.76	+72
Australia	11	95	104¼	9.89	+85
Australia	11½	95	106½	9.87	+83
Australia	11⅝	98	109	9.98	+91
Australia	11¼	00	105½	10.12	+108
Austri Control	9⅛	92	98½	9.75	+72
Austri Control	15¾	92	109¾	9.79	+78
Austri Control	8⅝	93	96½	9.52	+48
Austri Control	9¼	94	99⅝	9.50	+46
Austri Control	12	94	107½	9.86	+82
Austri Postspa	10½	94	102	9.87	+83
Austria	10	98	100½	9.98	+83
Austria	11¼	95	104⅝	9.92	+88
Austria	11	00	100½	10.14	+113
Austria	13⅝	92	107	9.86	+84
Austria	9	92	98½	9.67	+65
Austria	9⅝	93	101	9.20	+16
Austria	9⅛	94	97¼	9.77	+73
Austria	7⅝	96	90½	9.91	+86
Austria	9¼	96	97¾	9.74	+68
Austria	7⅝	97	91⅛	9.57	+50
Austria	8½	00	92¼	9.76	+70
Austria	8⅝	00	93.050	9.71	+65
Austria	9½	06	97¼	9.84	+82
B C Hydro	11¼	93	105	9.93	+89
B F C E	7	92	95⅞	9.42	+41
B F C E	7¼	93	94.050	9.57	+53
B F C E	8⅝	94	95⅞	9.54	+50
B F C E	9¼	95	98⅝	9.52	+48
B F C E	9⅝	96	99	9.97	+92
B F C E	7⅞	96	91⅛	9.67	+61
B F C E	7⅝	97	90⅛	9.67	+61
Belgium	8½	93	97½	9.54	+50
Belgium 7	8¼	93	96½	9.56	+52
Belgium	9⅝	98	99⅛	9.78	+71
Belgium	9⅛	92	99¼	9.43	+40
Belgium	8	97	91½	9.76	+70
C A E C L	9⅝	95	97½	9.97	+92
C B A	10	93	100⅜	9.43	+39
C B A	9¼	93	98½	9.73	+69
C C C E	11⅜	97	104½	10.43	+139
C C C E	12⅝	95	107½	10.36	+132
C C C E	15⅝	92	111¼	9.83	+81
C C C E	9¼	95	98⅝	9.58	+54
C C C E	8¾	99	94.050	9.73	+66
C E P M E	7¼	92	95¾	9.74	+73
C E P M E	7¼	96	90¼	9.98	+92
C N E	11⅛	95	106⅛	9.89	+85
C N T	8½	93	96¾	9.86	+82
Canada	10	95	102⅜	9.42	+38
Canada	9	96	98⅛	9.31	+26
Council Europe	9⅝	96	98½	9.72	+66
Council Europe	8	96	92⅞	9.56	+50
Cr Foncier	7½	94	93⅞	9.53	+49
Cr Foncier	9¼	95	98⅞	9.56	+51
Cr Foncier	9½	99	98⅛	9.72	+65
Cr Foncier X/w	12½	92	105⅛	9.50	+48
Cr Natl	7⅛	92	95⅛	9.48	+47
Cr Natl	9½	92	99¼	9.79	+75
Cr Natl	9½	93	97¾	10.05	+101
Cr Natl	8¼	93	96⅞	9.49	+45
Denmark	11½	92	102¾	9.85	+84
Denmark	11½	93	104½	9.92	+88
Denmark	12½	92	104	9.96	+95
Denmark	7⅝	92	96.025	9.54	+53
Denmark	7¼	93	95⅛	9.59	+55
Denmark	7¼	93	93	9.97	+93
Denmark	8¼	94	94¾	9.78	+74
Denmark	8⅝	95	96¾	9.74	+70
Denmark	9¼	95	98½	9.64	+60
Denmark	7¼	96	87½	9.96	+90
Denmark Mtg	13	93	106⅝	10.02	+99
Denmark Mtg	9⅝	93	100¼	9.87	+85
Donaukraftw	11⅝	93	104¾	9.92	+88
E C S C	9	95	95½	10.15	+111
E C S C	9⅝	96	98⅛	9.79	+74
E C S C	8¼	97	93¾	10.06	+99
E C S C	9	99	93¾	10.10	+103
E C S C Tr A	8¼	96	93½	9.63	+56
E D C	8½	92	97½	9.97	+96
E D C	9½	98	99	9.67	+60
E D C	8⅝	00	93⅛	9.73	+67
E D F	10	95	99¾	10.17	+113
E D F	11⅛	93	103	9.92	+88
E D F	7¼	93	94⅞	9.43	+39
E D F	9½	95	99⅞	9.49	+44
E D F	9⅝	98	98⅝	9.65	+57
E D F	9	98	96⅛	9.62	+56
E D F	9½	99	98⅛	9.72	+65
E D F	7⅝	06	83½	9.98	+95
E D F A X/w	10⅝	95	100⅝	8.83	-18
E E C	10	93	101⅛	9.47	+43
E E C	10¼	95	101	10.32	+128
E E C	11½	95	102½	10.35	+132
E E C	12⅝	98	106½	10.32	+128
E E C	13	95	101¼	11.96	+295
E E C	8¼	92	97	9.83	+81
E E C	8⅝	93	97⅛	9.36	+32
E E C	7¼	93	94½	9.49	+45
E E C	8¼	96	94¼	9.52	+47
E E C	9⅛	96	96¾	9.87	+82
E E C Dec	12	93	106¼	9.83	+79
E E C Oct	12	93	107	9.47	+43
E I B	10¼	94	100½	10.07	+103
E I B	10	97	101⅜	9.63	+56
E I B	11⅝	93	106½	9.51	+47
E I B	11	95	104	9.90	+86
E I B	11⅜	99	109½	9.93	+87
E I B	12⅞	94	110½	9.62	+58
E I B	12	95	109⅝	9.57	+53
E I B	13	96	107	10.36	+132
E I B	8¾	92	98	9.92	+91
E I B	8¾	92	99⅝	9.08	+6
E I B	8⅝	93	97	10.01	+97
E I B	7¼	93	95½	9.40	+36
E I B	7¾	96	91½	9.63	+57
E I B	9⅝	97	98¾	9.60	+53
E I B	9	98	95¼	9.89	+82
E I B	9½	99	98⅞	9.69	+63
E I B	8½	99	92⅝	9.70	+64
E I B 'A'	7⅝	93	94½	9.43	+39
E N E L	10	95	98	10.80	+176
Euratom	7¼	97	89½	9.95	+89
Eurofima	10⅛	93	100½	9.90	+86
Eurofima	10	95	99¾	10.17	+112
Eurofima	9¼	93	99⅛	9.55	+51
Eurofima	9¼	96	98⅝	9.50	+45
Eurofima	7⅝	97	90¼	9.89	+82
Exp Imp Jap	10⅝	95	101¾	9.91	+87
Exp Imp Jap	9⅝	99	100⅛	9.73	+67
Exp Imp Jap	9½	99	98¾	9.72	+65
Exp Imp Jap	8⅝	99	93½	9.70	+64
Exp Imp Jap	8	00	95¼	8.90	-15
Exportfin	10	96	98½	10.34	+129
Exportfin	11¼	92	102¼	9.89	+88
Exportfin	7¼	92	96⅞	9.62	+61
Exportfin	7⅝	93	94	9.64	+60

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Exportfin	7⅝	93	94⅛	9.65	+61
Exportfin	7⅝	93	93¾	10.00	+96
Exportfin	7⅞	96	90⅞	9.78	+71
F B D B	8⅝	93	97¼	9.89	+85
Farm Credit	11¼	93	104⅝	9.91	+87
Farm Credit	7½	93	93	9.90	+86
Farm Credit	7¼	96	91⅛	9.69	+63
Ferrovie Stato	8½	93	97½	9.54	+50
Ferrovie Stato	9⅛	09	97⅛	9.40	+54
Fin Exp Cr	10⅛	94	101¼	9.85	+81
Fin Exp Cr	10	99	97¼	10.48	+142
Fin Exp Cr	8⅝	92	97¾	9.83	+81
Fin Exp Cr	8½	92	97¼	9.84	+83
Fin Exp Cr	9⅝	95	98⅞	9.62	+57
Finland	12¼	94	108¼	9.87	+83
Finland	9¼	92	98½	9.75	+71
Finland	7½	93	93½	9.83	+79
Finland	9	96	97¼	9.61	+55
Finland	7⅛	96	89½	9.90	+84
Finland	7⅝	97	90¼	9.91	+84
Gaz De Fra	12¼	93	103	10.30	+129
Gel Co	7⅝	97	89½	9.81	+74
I A D B	10½	95	103¼	9.66	+62
I A D B	11	92	101¼	10.36	+133
I A D B	9⅝	95	100⅛	9.67	+62
I A D B	7⅝	96	90⅛	9.75	+69
I A D B	9½	00	98⅛	9.76	+70
I F C	8¼	93	96	9.87	+83
I F C	8⅝	96	95⅜	9.76	+70
Iceland	12⅝	92	103	10.66	+165
Ind Dev Bk Ind	10	96	98	10.45	+139
Ireland	9⅛	96	96¾	10.12	+107
Ireland	9½	00	96½	10.07	+101
Italy	9	93	98⅞	9.40	+36
Italy	8½	94	96⅛	9.58	+54
Italy	9½	95	99½	9.58	+53
Italy	9⅛	96	97½	9.72	+66
Italy	9⅝	97	98¼	9.73	+66
Italy	9⅝	99	99¼	9.75	+68
J F M	7⅝	96	89¾	9.93	+87
Jap Airl	10	95	99¼	10.17	+112
Jap Airl	10⅝	98	102¼	10.26	+122
Jap Airl	11	93	101¼	10.15	+114
Jap Airl	11	97	103	10.30	+124
Jap Airl	12½	94	108½	9.86	+82
Jap Airl	13⅝	94	111½	9.90	+86
Jap Airl	8	96	91½	9.99	+84
Jap Airl	8⅛	96	92	9.97	+92
Jap Airl	8⅛	96	91½	9.91	+85
Jap Dev Bk	10	92	100¼	9.82	+80
Jap Dev Bk	10⅝	92	101¼	9.84	+83
Jap Dev Bk	10	96	101½	9.67	+61
Jap Dev Bk	9⅝	93	100⅝	9.46	+42
Jap Dev Bk	8⅝	94	97⅛	9.58	+54
Jap Dev Bk	8	94	94⅞	9.60	+56
Jap Dev Bk	8⅝	95	96½	9.55	+51
Jap Dev Bk	9⅝	95	99½	9.47	+42
Jap Dev Bk	8½	96	94	9.88	+83
Jap Dev Bk	8⅝	96	94⅞	9.68	+62
Jap Fin Corp	9¼	95	98⅝	9.56	+52
Jap Fin Corp	10½	95	102¼	9.93	+88
Jap Fin Corp	9⅝	96	100⅞	9.46	+60
Jap Fin Corp	9⅝	99	100⅞	9.72	+66
Jap Highway	7⅝	96	89¾	9.93	+87
Jap Highway	9⅛	96	99¾	9.67	+62
Jap Highways	8⅝	96	96⅛	9.68	+61
Kansai Int Air	9	96	96⅞	9.63	+57
Kobe City	8⅝	99	94⅞	9.72	+66
Malaysia	9½	96	96½	10.24	+117
Manitoba	12½	94	109	9.87	+83
Manitoba	7½	96	89½	9.89	+83
Metro Tokyo	12⅝	94	109¾	9.92	+88
Metro Tokyo	10⅛	95	100¾	9.92	+87
Metro Tokyo	9¼	93	99	9.47	+43
Metro Tokyo	9½	93	100⅛	9.42	+38
Metro Tokyo	9¼	94	99	9.53	+49
Metro Tokyo	8¼	96	93⅛	9.69	+63
N Brunswick	10¼	95	99½	10.34	+129
N Brunswick	8	96	90¼	10.27	+121
N I B	7½	93	93½	9.85	+81
N I B	8¼	93	96	9.88	+84
N I B	9¼	93	98¼	9.87	+83
N I B Ser A	9⅝	96	97¼	10.26	+121
New Zealand	10⅛	95	99¾	10.29	+125
New Zealand	8½	93	96½	9.96	+92
New Zealand	8	93	95	9.91	+87
New Zealand	8¼	93	96	9.88	+84
New Zealand	9	94	97¼	9.75	+71
New Zealand	8	97	90⅝	10.00	+93
New Zealand B	10½	00	100¾	10.36	+131
Newfoundland	10	94	100	9.98	+94
Newfoundland	11⅛	95	104½	10.14	+110
Nip T&T	10⅛	92	101¼	9.80	+79
Nip T&T	10	92	100¼	9.82	+80
Nip T&T	9½	95	98½	9.83	+79
Norg Komm Bk	8	94	93¼	9.86	+82
Norg Komm Bk	7⅝	97	89½	10.02	+95
Norway	8⅝	93	98⅞	9.19	+15
Nova Scotia	11¼	98	104½	10.57	+153
O C C H	8½	93	96½	9.93	+89
Oil & Nat Gas	9⅝	93	98¼	10.32	+128
Oil & Nat Gas	10	97	98	10.41	+134
Ontario Hydro	15	92	110	9.81	+79
Ontario Hydro	12⅝	92	106	9.82	+79
Ontario Hydro	11⅛	94	105¼	9.87	+83
Osaka Prefect	9⅝	93	99¾	9.43	+39
Osaka Prefect	8½	94	96¼	9.58	+54
Osaka Prefect	10⅛	94	101½	9.91	+87
Oslo	7⅝	97	87¾	10.02	+95
Oslo	9¼	98	96	10.00	+93
Petro-Canada	7¼	96	89⅛	9.71	+66
Prov Alberta	9⅛	95	98⅞	9.60	+56
Prov Alberta	8⅝	96	94¼	9.71	+65
Qantas	10⅝	95	101⅞	9.86	+82
Qantas	8⅝	96	94.050	10.00	+94
Qantas	9⅝	96	99½	9.97	+91
Qantas	9½	98	97¼	9.89	+83
Qantas	9¼	99	94	10.26	+119
Quebec Hydro	9	92	98	9.99	+97
Quebec Hydro	11½	92	103¼	9.96	+93
Quebec Hydro	9¼	98	99⅛	9.89	+83
Quebec Prov	14⅝	93	112½	9.94	+90
Quebec Prov	12¼	94	106¾	9.98	+94
Quebec Prov	10	95	100¼	9.93	+89
Quebec Prov	9	95	94½	10.33	+128
Quebec Prov	9	98	95.050	9.93	+86
Quebec Prov	9	16	91½	9.92	+95
Queensland	10¼	95	101¼	9.92	+88
Queensland	7¼	92	95½	9.91	+90
R T T 250M	7⅝	92	96¼	9.80	+79
Rural Bk N Z	7¼	94	93	10.05	+101
S E C Victoria	9½	92	99	9.98	+96
S E K	10	92	100¼	9.84	+82
S E K	8⅛	92	97⅞	9.39	+38
S E K	7½	93	94⅞	9.51	+47
S E K	9	93	98⅝	9.36	+32
S E K	9⅝	93	100⅝	9.46	+42
S E K	9¼	93	98	9.92	+88
S E K	7½	94	93½	9.56	+52
S E K	8.031	94	94½	9.90	+76
S E K	8⅝	26	85½	10.14	+119
S N C F	11½	93	104¼	9.72	+68
S N C F	12¼	92	105¼	9.83	+80
S N C F	7¼	93	92¾	9.84	+80
S N C F	7¼	94	92⅞	9.59	+55
S N C F	7⅝	96	91⅛	9.69	+64
S N C F	9½	98	98⅞	9.70	+64
Sallie Mae	9	93	97½	9.91	+87
Saskatchewan	10¼	92	101¼	9.94	+93
Saskatchewan	15	92	109¾	9.98	+95
St Bk Nsw	10⅛	99	100⅞	10.22	+116
St Bk Sth Aust	10¼	92	100⅛	9.98	+97
St Bk Sth Aust	9¼	93	98¾	9.75	+71
St Bk Victoria	8½	93	95⅝	10.13	+109
St Bk Victoria	9¼	93	97¾	10.06	+102
Sth Aust Govt	8⅝	93	97	9.97	+93
Sweden	10¼	92	101⅞	9.37	+33
Sweden	8½	92	97½	9.71	+69
Sweden	9¼	92	99¾	9.81	+79
Sweden	7	92	96⅜	9.41	+40
Sweden	8⅛	94	94¾	9.84	+80

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Sweden	8⅝	96	96¼	9.61	+56
Sweden	9¼	98	97⅝	9.62	+54
Sweden	8⅝	16	87½	9.99	+101
Turkey	10⅝	99	96⅛	11.19	+213
Turkey	11¼	98	99⅝	11.29	+228
Turkey	11½	99	108½	11.73	+267
Turkey	9⅝	95	92⅞	11.62	+257
Victoria	10	92	99⅝	10.86	+163
Victorian P A	11⅝	92	102¾	10.84	+103
Victorian P A	8⅝	96	92¼	10.02	+97
Vienna	12⅝	92	104⅝	9.95	+92
Vienna	8	96	91½	9.80	+74
World B Shg	10½	95	102¼	9.91	+86
World B Shg Rg	7⅝	93	92¾	9.81	+77
World B Shg Br	7⅝	93	92¾	9.81	+77
World Bank	8⅛	97	97⅛	9.55	+48
World Bk	10⅝	93	102¼	9.75	+71
World Bk	10⅛	95	102¾	9.51	+46
World Bk	10⅝	00	105	9.82	+76
World Bk	10	01	101	9.83	+78
World Bk	11	92	103⅝	8.97	-4
World Bk	11⅛	98	104½	9.86	+79
World Bk	12	93	107	9.43	+39
World Bk	12¼	94	109⅝	9.52	+48
World Bk	12⅝	94	111½	9.51	+47
World Bk	7	92	96⅜	9.10	+9
World Bk	9	93	99½	9.20	+16
World Bk	9¼	96	100⅝	9.59	+53
World Bk	7⅝	97	90⅞	9.61	+55
World Bk	9	97	97½	9.46	+39
World Bk	9¼	98	97¾	9.64	+57
World Bk	9⅛	99	99¼	9.65	+59
World Bk	9	04	94⅛	9.78	+74
World Bk	8½	16	88½	9.72	+75
World Bk	9⅝	16	100¼	9.71	+74
World Bk	9¼	16	95⅝	9.73	+76
World Bk Globl	8⅝	99	93⅝	9.57	+51

Banks & Finance

Global Corporates

Amoco	9¼	16	95½	10.25	+127
Anheuser-B	9⅛	92	98⅞	9.59	+57
Arco	10¼	00	98½	10.48	+143
Arco	9⅛	93	97	10.36	+132
Ardal Sunndal	8½	92	97½	9.68	+65
Arizona P S	12½	92	102	11.16	+215
Assoc Corp	7⅝	98	89	10.14	+108
Assoc Corp	9½	96	97	10.19	+114
B C Hydro	15¼	92	109⅝	10.07	+105
B P America	10	96	99⅝	10.05	+99
B P America	9⅝	99	98¼	10.05	+98
B P Capital	10½	94	100	10.48	+144
B P Capital	9⅝	93	99	10.02	+99
B P Capital	9½	94	97¼	10.60	+96
B P Fin	8⅝	98	90½	10.17	+119

Kansai Elec P	9⅝	96	96¼	9.92	+86
Kellogg Co	9½	92	100.050	9.44	+43
Khd Dutch Fin	8	94	91	11.03	+199
Kimberley	12	94	105½	10.39	+135
Kimberley	9⅝	95	97½	10.39	+135
Kyushu Elec P	10	96	99¼	10.17	+111
Kyushu Elec P	8⅝	96	94½	10.12	+105
Losmo	10	94	98½	13.43	+139
Liberty Mut	9⅛	93	98⅛	9.73	+69
Liberty Mut	8½	96	93⅛	9.89	+83
Lincoln Nat	9¼	95	98½	10.12	+107
Lonrho	8	92	96	10.64	+163
M A L I C	7⅝	92	96¼	10.09	+108
Macmil Bloe	9	96	92½	10.78	+173
Macy	11¼	95	90½	14.61	+557
Manuf Life	7¼	93	94¼	9.94	+90

Volkswagn x/w	3	81	55¼	9.70	+65
Warner Lamb	8⅝	96	92¼	9.93	+88
West Mining	10¼	92	99½	10.92	+189
West Mining	9	92	96½	10.63	+160
Xerox	10	93	100⅜	9.86	+82
Xerox Corp	8⅝	96	90¾	10.40	+134

US$ Zer Bonds

A D B	n.a.	04	27	9.56	+25
Amer Hospital	n.a.	00	33¾	11.12	+185
Amer Intl Gp	n.a.	04	26½	9.73	+43
Amer Medic	n.a.	02	12	18.82	+954
Amex	n.a.	00	36¾	9.88	+61

Floating Rate Notes

deutsche marks

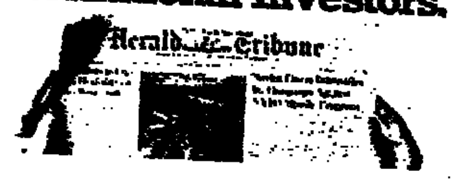
pounds

dollars

ecus

Bco Agricoltura	93		99⅝
Belgium May	99		100
Bnp Austr	96		99⅝
Ccce Aug	06		100
Cr Foncier	96		100
Eni	92		100
Ireland	97		99⅝
Pacarp Thesor	97	97	99⅝
Renfe	94		99⅝
Si-pacalo	00		92

The Daily Source for International Investors.



MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 20.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AALMutual:		
CaGrp	10.80	11.34
Incop	9.32	9.79
MuBdp	9.80	10.29
AARPInvst:		
CaGr	27.68	NL
GinIM	14.75	NL
GenBd	14.58	NL
GthInc	23.72	NL
TxFBd	16.29	NL
TxFSh	15.10	NL
ABTFunds:		
Emrgp	8.37	8.79
GthInp	9.39	9.86
SecInp	9.64	10.12
UtilInp	12.26	12.87
AHABal	10.43	NL
AdsnCap	16.83	17.35
ADTEK	9.12	9.12
AIMFunds:		
Charlp	6.32	6.69
Constp	8.27	8.75
CvYldp	9.92	10.41
HIYldp	6.26	6.57
LimMp	9.71	9.88
Sumit	7.49	
Weingp	11.57	12.24
A M A Funds:		
ClaGtp	8.63	NL
GlbGtp	21.71	NL
GlbInp	19.21	NL
GlSTp	9.88	NL
GrPlp	20.28	NL
USGvp	8.42	NL
AMEVFunds:		
AstAlp	11.18	11.71
CapIIp	14.37	15.09
CaApp	15.31	16.03
Fidcrp	23.60	24.71
Grwthp	19.47	20.44
HIYldp	7.10	7.43
TFMN	9.52	9.97
TFNat	9.74	10.20
USGvt	9.38	9.82
AcornF	41.12	41.12
Afuture	9.80	NL
AdvanceAmerica:		

	Bid	Ask
TEMdp	13.91	14.60
TEVAp	14.25	14.96
Wshp	13.86	14.71
AGthFd	7.23	7.90
AHeritg	1.01	NL
A Invst	7.26	7.93
A InvIn	5.79	6.09
Amer NatlFunds:		
Grth	4.02	4.39
Incp	18.92	20.68
Triflex	14.01	15.15
APITr	10.18	10.18
Amway	7.08	7.57
Analyt	12.73	NL
Amstng	7.03	NL
AquilaFunds:		
AZTF	9.70	10.10
COTF	9.67	10.07
HITF	10.75	11.20
KYTF	9.89	10.30
ORTF	9.72	10.13
AscPStk	15.85	16.64
AvanGv	9.63	10.03
AxeHoughton:		
FndBp	8.60	NL
Incomp	4.84	NL
Stockp	6.30	NL
BB&K	10.53	NL
BabsonGroup:		
Bond	1.50	NL
Enterp	12.75	NL
Gwth	11.00	NL
Shadw	8.74	NL
TaxFr	8.52	NL
UMBSt	13.52	NL
UMBB	10.59	NL
Value	17.85	NL
BairdBlp	13.81	14.65
BairdCap	18.00	19.10
BaronAr	13.59	13.59
BartlettFunds:		
BasVl	12.18	12.18
Fixedl	9.37	NL
Bascom	20.13	20.13
BeachHill	28.76	NL
BellAtEq	10.30	10.30
BenhamCapital:		
CalTL	10.54	NL
CalIn	9.08	NL
CalTH	8.62	NL
CaTFI	10.09	NL
GNMA	9.73	NL
GoldIn	10.25	NL
NITFI	9.95	NL
NITFL	10.75	NL
Tg1990	96.02	NL
Tg1995	63.26	NL

	Bid	Ask
CIGNAFunds:		
Agrsvp	12.79	13.46
GvScp	9.70	10.21
Grthp	13.73	14.45
HIYldp	8.29	8.73
Incop	7.34	7.73
MunBp	7.60	8.00
Utilp	12.51	13.17
Valuep	14.77	15.55
CitibankIRA-CIT:		
Balanf	unavail	
Equitf	unavail	
Incomf	unavail	
ShtTrf	unavail	
Clipper	40.08	40.08
ColonialFunds:		
AGoldp	19.48	20.89
CalTE	6.92	7.27
CpCshp	42.91	43.79
CCsIIp	41.12	41.96
DvsdIn	6.82	7.31
Fundp	19.55	20.97
GvSecp	10.44	11.20
Gwthp	11.83	12.69
HIYldp	5.79	6.08
Incomp	6.15	6.46
IncPls	8.39	9.80
IntEqp	17.80	18.69
MATx	7.01	7.36
MITE	6.45	6.77
MNTE	6.82	7.16
NYTE	6.53	6.86
OhTE	6.71	7.04
SmlInp	12.82	13.46
TXInsp	7.53	7.91
TxExp	12.81	13.45
US Gvp	6.92	7.27
US Idp	16.41	17.23
ColonialVIP:		
DvRetI	10.73	10.73
FdSecI	9.72	9.72
GwthI	11.37	11.37
HiIncI	8.57	8.57
HYMuI	9.74	9.74
CoDTE	9.83	10.23
ColombiaFunds:		
Fixed	12.23	NL
Grth	22.61	NL
Muni	11.41	NL
Spect	41.32	NL
CommonSense:		
Govt	10.58	11.35
Grwth	12.42	13.57
GrInc	12.48	13.64
MunB	12.24	12.85
CwlthBl	1.97	2.13
CompassCapital:		

هكذا من الاصل

19

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by G. Jennifer Shapiro

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Caisse Autonome de Refinancement	$100	1995	14½	100	—	Below the 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
European Investment Bank	$54	2008	Flat	100	—	On the 6-mont Libor. Callable at par in 2000. Average life is 16.6 years. Fees 0.45%. (Morgan Stanley Int'L)
Restructured Obligations Backed by SNR Assets	$300	1998	0.30	100	—	Over the 3-month Libor. Senior. Noncallable. Fees ¼%. Int'L)
Restructured Obligations Backed by SNR Assets	$500	1998	3/4	100	—	Over the 3-month Libor. Subordinated. Noncallable. Fee Int'L)
Crediop	DM 350	1994	Flat	100.20	—	On the 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1992. Fees 0.14%. (CSFB-Effectenbank.)
Britannia Building Society	£ 100	1994	0.10	100	—	Over the 3-month Libor. Redeemable at par in 1992. Fees 0.04%. (Hambros Bank.)
HMC Mortgage notes No. 5	£ 150	2030	0.28	100	—	Over the 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 1993. Spread rises to 0.50% in 2000. Fees 0.36%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
European Investment Bank	¥ 35,000.	2008	0.15	99.85	—	Below the 6-month Libor. Callable at par once in 1993. Redeemable at par once in 2000. Fees 0.25%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan	$125	2000	10⅛	102	—	Callable at par, once, in 1992. Coupon falls to 10% if call not exercised. Fees 2%. Denominations $100,000. (LTCB Int'L)
Crédit Local de France	ECU 75	1995	10¼	100.08	98.105	Noncallable. Fungible with a previous 225 million Ecu bond. Fees 1⅞%. (Bankers Trust Int'L)
World Bank	ITL 400,000	1995	12⅛	101.30	99.55	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Banca Nazionale Del Lavoro.)
Finnish Export Credit	FMK 200	1993	13	101⅝	—	Noncallable. Fungible with a previous 200 million Finnish Markka bond. Fees 1⅝%. (Postipankki & Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Swedish Export Credit	FMK 150	1993	13¼	101⅝	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Union Bank of Finland.)
ASLK-CGER IFICO	C$ 50	1992	14¼	101.85	100.60	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'L)
Crédit Lyonnais	C$ 75	1993	13¾	101.60	100.22	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Crédit Lyonnais Euro-Securities.)
Inter-American Development Bank	¥ 30,000.	2000	7¼	101⅛	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Nomura Int'L)
Toyota Motor Credit	¥ 15,000.	1992	7⅜	101⅛	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Nomura Int'L)
Equity-Linked						
Compagnie Générale d'Electricié	FF 2,000.	2000	6½	100	—	Convertible in a one-for-one in 1991. Fees 2½%. (Société Générale.)

Canadians Swap Assets To Cut Debt

Reuters

TORONTO — A major asset shuffle announced by two of Canada's largest oil companies will produce enough cash for both concerns to reduce debt and rationalize operations, analysts said.

Gulf Canada Resources, a unit of Olympia & York Developments Ltd., said Friday it was buying Imperial Oil Ltd.'s 22.8 percent stake in Interhome Energy Inc. for 492 million Canadia dollars ($423.6 million).

Gulf also said it would sell oil and gas assets worth between 200 million and 300 million, in part to reduce debt from its purchase of nine million common shares of Interhome from Imperial, which is 70 percent-owned by Exxon Corp.

A third Canadian energy company, GW Utilities Ltd., is to buy all of Gulf's interest in Interhome's pipeline business. GW already owns about 41 percent of Interhome, and it plans to go private.

Olympia & York, a holding company controlled by the wealthy Reichmann family, said it will combine Gulf with Interhome's Home Oil Co. to create a new company.

"It's a way for Gulf to bolster its equity and improve its balance sheet," said Doug Gowland, an analyst at BBN James Capel.

Gulf, struggling under a large debt burden, will receive enough cash to give it the room to maneuver in the search and development of new energy reserves, analysts said.

Imperial Oil, whose debt rose after it bought Texaco Canada for almost five billion dollars in 1989, also receives a cash infusion.

Government Bonds Plunge

Spate of Bad News Drives Rates to Highest Point in Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — News of a record high monthly budget deficit combined with concerns about inflation, an oversupply of government bonds and ebbing Japanese investor interest to push Treasury bond yields to their highest level in a nearly year last week.

The bellwether U.S. issue, the 8.5 percent bonds that mature in 2020,

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

closed Friday at 95 15/32 to yield 8.94 percent, down from 98 30/32 and 8.60 percent a week earlier.

The loss of bout 3.5 points, or $35 for each $1,000 face value of securities, was the worst drubbing the market has taken since mid-February, dealers said.

Economists said the rising yields, which affect home mortgage lending rates, boded ill for construction and real estate. They said the Federal Reserve faced tougher monetary policy choices: it must balance its anti-inflation campaign against the danger of high interest costs pushing the economy into recession.

The plunge U.S. bond prices began in earnest on Wednesday when the government reported that the Consumer Price Index rose by a sharp 0.5 percent in March, bringing the annual rate for the first three months of 1990 to 8.5 percent.

The sell-off intensified in response to rumors that Japanese investors were unloading their U.S. bond holdings and would not be active buyers in the Treasury's quarterly refunding operation in early May.

Philip Braverman, chief economist at DKB Securities Corp., estimated the Japanese entities, mostly insurance companies, were net sellers of at least $6 billion of Treasury issues between the start of their fiscal year on April 1 and April 13.

"They probably unloaded more this week," he said, "partly as a currency play and partly to raise funds for bargain-hunting in their sharply depressed stock market."

Against this gloomy backdrop, the government's report Friday that it ran a record $53.3 billion deficit in March, 51 percent over February's gap, hit the market hard. Analysts had been looking for a deficit of around $41 billion.

"The consensus was overly optimistic because the Treasury market was looking for an excuse to head lower and the extraordinary March budget deficit provided it," said Mr. Braverman said.

William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said the bond market was also growing increasingly nervous over the amount of new securities that the government plans to sell in May.

"While the terms of the refunding are due out May 2, the Street expects the Treasury to auction $10 billion each of 3- and 10-year notes and 30-year bonds the following week," Mr. Sullivan said.

"The Street thinks that a yield of 9 percent on the long bond will be necessary to attract bidders," he added. "If 9 percent doesn't represent value, then who knows how high interest rates will have to go until it does."

Prior to the refunding the market will focus on figures for first-quarter gross national product to be released Friday, dealers said.

For the bond market, economists said the GNP data is likely to be bad news in that it will show economic growth.

"We expect the GNP to be up at least 2.5 percent on an annual basis, compared with the rise of 1.1 percent in the last quarter of 1989," Mr. Braverman said. "The first-quarter fixed GNP deflator, a measure of inflation, could be up between 5.5 and 6 percent, compared with a rise of 3.6 percent in the previous quarter."

Stephen W. Gallagher, a money market economist at Kidder, Peabody & Co., said the U.S. economy is certainly not strong. But with growth "firm and stable," there is not much hope that inflation will subside, he said.

First-quarter inflation figures were exaggerated by special factors such as cold weather, Mr. Gallagher said.

Mr. Gallagher was among the economists who earlier looked for a slowdown in the spring, which would help bonds rally. But, in light of recent developments, "it looks like that's postponed," he said.

(UPI, NYT)

Merrill Takes Steps to Profit From Defaults

Reuters

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Merrill Lynch & Co. said it foresees more major bankruptcies among issuers of junk bonds and that it is expanding its operations to help companies and creditors in corporate restructurings.

Merrill executives noted that the average multiple of corporate cash flow to debt has fallen sharply since 1986. "So you're going to have more big bankruptcies," one said.

Jerome Kenney, president of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, said the unitcurrently has about 20 people in the Workout Group, which last year was adviser to 33 clients, including Campeau Corp.

Mr. Kenney said the division would grow despite Merrill's overall effort to scale back investment- banking positions. He said there are about 100 staff involved in junk bonds, including the Workout Group.

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WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 20.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
IBM	107523	111¼	108¼	109¾	+2¼
PhilMr s	92312	43½	41	41	—1
HarBrJ	79591	4½	2⅝	4	+1¼
GenEl	75492	67¼	64⅝	65½	— ½
GnMotr	68302	47⅞	45⅛	46¾	+ ⅜
AmExp	67561	29½	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
Citicorp	64274	25	23	23⅞	—1½
Exxon	58952	46½	45¼	46⅝	+ ⅝
AT&T	57427	43⅝	40¼	40⅝	—1
Chase	54720	29¾	27	27	—2⅜
Unitel s	54260	40⅝	37⅞	38	—1⅝
AmeDp	52436	2½	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
duPont s	48918	39⅞	36	36¾	—2½
FdNM s	48869	37½	34	34⅝	—2⅛
Waste s	48371	37½	34½	35	—1⅞
FordM	47314	48⅝	46½	48	+1⅝
BrMySq	45856	56⅛	52½	52¾	—2¾
Baxter	45758	22⅝	20⅝	21⅜	—1⅛
NCR	43292	71⅞	63¼	64¼	—5½
Digital	40214	84⅝	79⅝	83	
Chryslr	40097	17⅛	16	16¼	— ⅝
Tandem	40038	24⅞	22⅞	24½	+1
Pacifc s	39597	22½	19¾	20	—1⅜
TexUtil	39583	33⅞	32⅞	33½	+ ½
AEIPw	39527	30⅛	29½	29⅞	— ¼

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
BAT In	37688	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
TexAir	29345	7⅜	5¾	7⅛	+ ½
Hilhav n	28335	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
PW Nk cw	27584	5	4¼	4½	
SNk 193wt	27468	11¼	8¾	9⅝	— ¼
DataPd	26016	9⅞	9⅛	9¾	+3⅜
SNk 93cwt	24715	4	3⅛	3⅜	
PW Nk pw	23553	3¼	2⅞	3¼	
ENSCO	21207	4⅞	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
SNk f93wt	20396	12¼	9⅝	10½	— ⅜
Dk Nk wt	18663	12⅝	9¾	10⅜	
FruitL	16539	13⅞	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
SFT 92pwt	15289	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+1
WangB	14419	5½	4⅞	5	— ⅜
WDigitl	12912	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
Amdhl	12307	15¾	14⅛	14¼	— ⅝
JanBell	11598	9¼	8⅛	8⅝	— ¼
BT Nk wt	10853	26⅝	21⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
NY Tim	10583	23¼	21	21¼	—1½
Hasbro	10026	19⅝	17¾	18⅛	—1⅛
EchoBy	9476	15½	14⅝	14¾	— ¼
DowC rt	9203	9⅞	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅜
Baldw s	7771	8⅝	7¼	8⅛	— ⅜
Diasonc	7748	3⅞	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅜
PallCp	7445	33⅛	30¾	31	—1¾

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	745,120,000
Week ago	534,540,000
Year ago	891,980,000
Two years ago	775,110,000
Jan 1 to date	12,038,965,000
1989 to date	12,686,120,000
1988 to date	13,794,310,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	69,520,000
Week ago	50,410,000
Year ago	62,600,000
Jan 1 to date	1,117,750,000
1989 to date	874,620,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	555	915
Declined	1374	938
Unchanged	257	305
Total Issues	2186	2158
New Highs	68	53
New Lows	185	145

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	259	345
Declined	536	412
Unchanged	190	216
Total Issues	985	973
New Highs	41	33
New Lows	93	63

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek

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HISTORY: 4 Years of Denial

(Continued from first finance page)

ounded some of Wall Street's roudest institutions.

Wall Street's most far-reaching ivestigation began haltingly, and ometimes seemed to falter, but ined enormous momentum by uisting one accused wrongdoer ter another to reveal damning evlence about one-time clients and lies. As time passed, more of iem gave evidence against the iost important target of the invesgation, Michael Milken.

The shred of evidence that began ie hunt was a single-page letter in roken English that arrived at the ffices of Merrill Lynch & Co. in Aay 1985. The hunt pointed invesgators to a Swiss Bank, and along trail that ultimately led to Dennis . Levine, a former Drexel investient banker.

Mr. Levine, who was then earning 1 million a year at age 32, pleaded uilty to four felony counts of insid- trading, agreed to pay $11.6 milon in penalties, and fingered oths. The most important of these was n F. Boesky, who was perhaps all Street's most celebrated arbiager, or professional speculator in keover stocks. Mr. Boesky had ed Mr. Levine's inside tips to ake at least $50 million.

Mr. Boesky in turn agreed to ooperate with prosecutors. In Noember 1986, authorities announced that Mr. Boesky had greed to plead guilty to a single elony count, and to pay $100 milon in fines and penalties.

It was largely on Mr. Boesky's vidence that prosecutors built eir case against Mr. Milken.

After he was indicted, many lose to the case predicted that Mr. Ailken would not yield to a settleient because of an intense desire prove his innocence.

MILKEN: *Guilty Plea to Fraud Charges Is Expected*

(Continued from first finance page)

Mr. Milken had come to doubt that he could be acquitted in a trial, although he still believed he was innocent, the Los Angeles Times reported.

[Mr. Horowitz said the government was prepared to add another 100 counts to the list of charges against him, a claim that could not be confirmed with prosecutors, who have refused to discuss the case.]

The issue of cooperation was said to have been one of the most difficult in the negotiations, with Mr. Milken holding out against any cooperation at all. But several government officials, including the SEC chairman Richard Breeden, were said to have been equally adamant that Mr. Milken be required to share what he knows.

Although details remained unclear Saturday, sources said the agreement wouuld allow both sides to claim victory on the cooperation issue: Mr. Milken has agreed to be questioned extensively by the government, although interviews will not take place immediately.

The possibility of Mr. Milken providing the government with additional evidence had created concern among lawyers and securities industry executives.

Mr. Milken was closely involved in takeover deals with many of the leading financiers of the 1980s, and there had been widespread speculation that he might be in a position to reveal details of illicit activities surrounding those transactions.

"There is no agreement for him to make cases," said one person who was briefed on the settlement.

While the absence of such a cooperation agreement is viewed by some securities lawyers as removing the possibility that Mr. Milken might provide evidence against others, he could still be compelled to provide testimony under a grant of immunity to a grand jury.

But concern over that possibility does not compare with the fears that a new flurry of subpoenas would be issued on Wall Street as a result of the Milken settlement.

Beyond the issue of what Mr. Milken agreed to, however, a perhaps more fundamental question is how enthusiastic the government is to continue the investigation.

Mr. Milken, has been at the center of the inquiry that has rocked Wall Street since Ivan F. Boesky, the former stock speculator, agreed to settle charges of insider trading and pay $100 million in fines in 1986.

Drexel which paid $650 million in fines in 1989 after pleading guilty to six felonies, collapsed in February.

Ex-Drexel Staff: Sporting the Wrong Logo

By Deirdre Fanning

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To wear a Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. windbreaker around New York these days is to invite abuse.

A few weeks ago, Teri Sivilli was wearing such a jacket while she was riding a horse through Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx, New York.

"I couldn't believe it," said Ms. Sivilli, who lost her job as vice president for corporate communications at Drexel when the firm filed for bankruptcy in February. "A total stranger walked up to me and said cheerfully, 'Oh, Drexel Burnham Lambert — I guess you're out of luck!' "

Sporting the Drexel logo in any form today, particularly on a resumé, is like being branded with a scarlet letter.

On the employment front, former Drexel employees are reeling from a double whammy: at a time when jobs on Wall Street are scarce and growing scarcer, they face the stigma of having worked for a firm that not only went bankrupt, but was at the center of the securities-fraud scandal that defined the 1980s.

The public scorn has embittered many former employees. Most are proud of the work they did at Drexel. And they are angry and frustrated that prospective employers are now judging them not by their abilities but on the reputation of the firm and of former colleagues who have been indicted or are under investigation.

"Maybe it's the famous Drexel hubris," Ms. Sivilli said. "But I believe we were a class act. I deserve better than what I've been getting. Somewhere out there I know there must be a place that wants to take advantage of what we know and what we did."

Many former Drexel executives, as has Ms. Sivilli, have turned to each other for support.

The Drexel corporate communications department, for example, meets for lunch at one staff member's house every Wednesday.

"Someone referred to it jokingly as the Losers Lunch," Ms. Sivilli said. "But we aren't losers."

Some former Drexel employees have it better than others. Secretaries and clerks were too low on the totem pole to be strongly identified with the firm.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Apr. 18	Apr. 4
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	9.52	9.49
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	9.47	9.42
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	9.16	9.16
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	14.75	14.63
French francs, less than 5 yrs	10.58	10.57
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.62	12.68
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	10.95	10.99
ECU, 8 yrs & over	10.68	10.69
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	10.90	10.98
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	13.47	13.30
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	15.35	15.68
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.17	13.26
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.17	7.16
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.47	7.45

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

April 19

Primary Market

	Cedel		Euroclear	
	$	Non$	$	Non$
Straights	279.10	1,328.60	359.90	731.70
Convert.	—	—	—	—
FRNs	—	16.40	—	261.60
ECP	2,609.80	849.10	7,298.90	3,337.30
Total	2,888.10	2,194.10	7,649.80	4,330.60

Secondary Market

	Cedel		Euroclear	
	$	Non$	$	Non$
Straights	2,908.90	10,125.10	4,203.30	10,072.30
Convert.	191.00	338.10	533.70	238.70
FRNs	897.30	1,820.20	1,875.80	3,474.40
ECP	2,426.10	2,198.20	1,558.60	3,448.10
Total	6,423.30	13,463.60	10,171.30	17,233.50

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

April 20

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	8 7/16	8 9/16	8¾
Deutsche mark	8	8¼	8⅝
Pound sterling	15	15¼	15½
French franc	9⅝	9⅞	10 1/16
ECU	10⅜	10½	10¾
Yen	7¼	7 7/16	7 9/16

Source: Morgan Guaranty, Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

April 20

Maturity	Close Bid	Ask	Yield	Wk-ago Yield
31.03.92	99 14/32	99 16/32	8.82	8.59
15.02.93	98 24/32	98 26/32	8.88	8.63
31.03.93	98 23/32	98 25/32	8.89	8.64
15.05.95	98 14/32	98 16/32	8.87	8.62
15.01.97	97 23/32	97 25/32	8.95	8.66
15.02.00	97 3/32	97 5/32	8.95	8.64
15.02.06	102 28/32	102 30/32	9.02	8.73
15.02.20	95 15/32	95 17/32	8.94	8.60

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates

April 20

Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.59 %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	7.69 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	7.71 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	10.41 %

Source : New York Times.

DOLLAR: *After Tokyo, New York Is Worry Center*

(Continued from first finance page)

ionths of steady erosion — that ill again be reversed.

Analysts such as Christopher otts at Banque Indosuez in Paris, ho are not convinced the weakess is over, note that there has een no fundamental policy change cause a run into the yen.

"Markets just don't go in one irection without a correction," Ir. Potts said. "We're now in a eriod where the exaggerated negavism is over and we begin to see iore of a two-way market. But this only a correction, the market asn't bottomed — it's only beome more cautious."

A Japanese banker concurred, iying that the double-digit rate of owth in the money supply and ght labor market conditions ouldmake for higher inflation unss the Bank of Japan further ghtened its monetary policy. He id he continued to see strong deand for dollar assets at a slightly wer exchange rate and consided the yen's stabilization as only mporary.

At the other end of the spectrum Kermit L. Schoenholtz, a Tokyosed analyst for Salomon Broths Inc., who said he sees as signifint "the small, silent snuggling of terest rates."

The actual increase in the overnight rate for money since the start of the fiscal year on April 1 amounts to 20 basis points, less than one quarter of a percentage point. But in Mr. Schoenholtz's view, this is a sharper increase than it appears, because money market rates traditionally fall by 40 basis points after the end of the fiscal year.

In addition, he sees "increasing recognition that the fundamentals support a strong yen."

These include modest inflation. The Japanese wholesale price index for the first 10 days of April showed an annual rate of increase of only 0.7 percent, "strong confirmation that domestic inflation is quite low."

Meanwhile, U.S. markets are suffering the ills that only a month ago plagued Tokyo: an apparent conflict over the conduct of monetary policy.

Markets took fright last week at the unexpectedly high rate of inflation. The so-called core rate, eliminating volatile food and energy prices, showed that consumer prices rose 0.7 percent in March — an implied annual rate of increase of over 8 percent. In addition, February's increase in industrial production of 0.8 percent was also faster than expected.

The figures would appear to call for the Federal Reserve Board to tighten the availability of credit in an effort to tame prices.

"The justification for a policy response exists," said a Salomon Brothers analyst, John Lipsky. "But there's uncertainty about the willingness of the Fed to respond, given its concern about the potential fragility of some sectors to higher interest rates."

This puts the Fed in the same kind of bind the Japanese were in earlier this month, when they resisted raising rates to support the yen out of concern over what impact an increase would have on stock and bond prices.

The key difference, however, is that with recorded inflation still low, the Japanese could sit out market expectations, while the Fed risks having its hand forced by actual price increases.

Another indication that Washington is losing its control over the economy was Friday's news of a $53.34 billion budget deficit in March, the largest monthly shortfall ever.

The timing is particularly bad for the Fed. Early next month the Treasury will conduct its quarterly debt sale of some $30 billion in short-, medium- and long-term bonds.

EURO: *Rule Change in U.S. Helps Potential Issuers*

(Continued from first finance page)

able holders of privately placed uity to resell the shares on any iblic market outside the United ates, enhancing the liquidity of e investment.

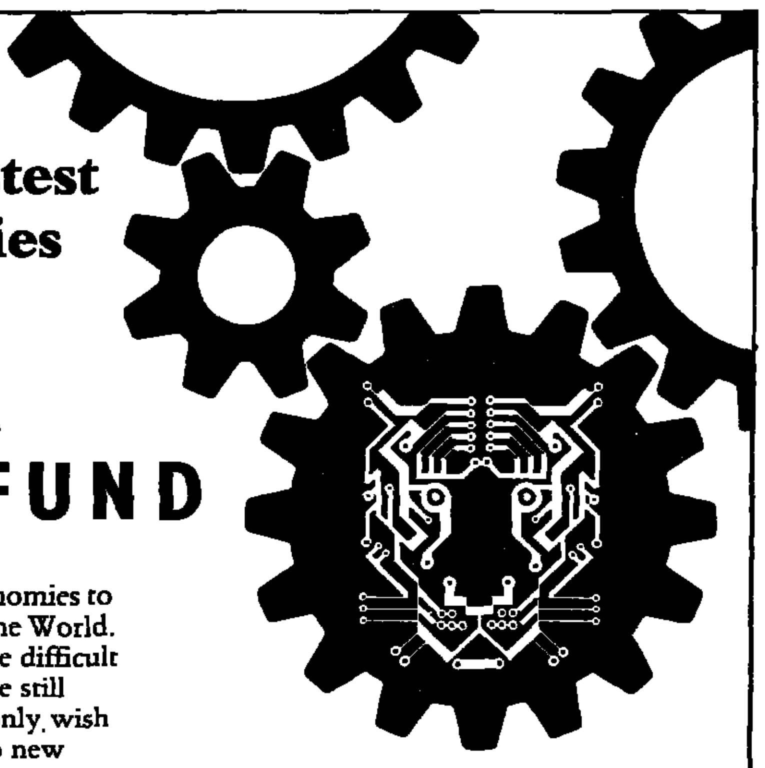
Regulation S also reduces the ne before Eurobonds can be ught by U.S. institutions to 40 ys after the initial distribution, m the previous 90 days.

This will mostly effect the sale of Euro-medium-term notes into the United States. Typically, such programs are for several hundred million dollars, but only small amounts are distributed at any one time.

Overall, Regulation S reduces the extraterritorial reach of the SEC on sales of unregistered paper outside the United States.

Among the institutional investors not qualified to buy private placements are fiduciary agents — money managers and bank trust departments — even if both they and their clients meet the $100 million investment standard.

Open-ended mutual funds that previously were limited to committing no more than 10 percent of their investments to illiquid holdings are now free to determine whether 144A-type private placements are illiquid or not. However, the bulk of their investment is in stocks, not bonds.



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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 20.

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			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A&W Bd			3517	33	29¾	29¾	−1½
ABS	.32	4.1	56	8½	7¾	7¾	− ½
ACC Cp	.16	1.6	516	10¼	9½	10	− ⅛
ADC			1973	24¼	22½	22¾	−1
ADT			7812	30⅝	29⅝	29½	− ¾
AEL			312	5¼	5	5	− ¼
AEP s			132	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
AIRCOA			1388	⅜	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
ALC h			1015	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
ASK			1883	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	− ¾
AST			29149	23⅞	20¼	21¼	+ ⅞
AamRt	.10	1.0	185	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	− ⅛
AbingB	.16	2.9	39	5½	4¾	5½	+ ¾
AbeLinc			477	8¼	6¼	7¼	+ ½
Abram s	.20	4.1	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
Acadin			2784		⅜	⅜	—
Accel	†		211	8⅛	7½	7½	− ⅜
Acclaim s			6568	10⅞	9½	10⅝	+ ¾
Acl wtB			1782	3	2¼	2¾	+ ¼
Aceto	.14b	.9	54	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	
ACMT			1	12	12	12	− ¼
Acmt a			126	10½	10	10	− ¼
AcmeSt			896	18¼	16½	18	+1½
ActARt	†		822	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ¼
ActnSv	.32b	10.7	1448	5½	2½	3	−2⅝
ActAuSt			244	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	− ⅛
Acxiom			346	24	23	23⅛	− ⅞
AdacLb	.16	11.1	14087	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
Adage			580	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
Adapt			23435	21⅛	16⅞	17¼	−3⅞
Adingt s			2996	19½	18¼	18½	− ¾
AdiaSv	.14	.6	85	22⅞	22	22¼	
AdobeS	.21e	.5	15597	40½	37¼	38¼	−1½
Adtec			1048	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
AdvCir s			1484	8¾	8	8½	+ ⅜
AdvRos			31	11	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
AdvMag			191	15	13½	13⅝	− ¾
AdMkSv			1533	6	5¼	5¾	
AdvPoly			1763	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
AdvSem			641	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	− ⅜
AdvTel			3621	17¾	16¼	17½	+ ½
Advanta	.13e	1.3	2339	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	− ⅜
AdvoSy			2992	10⅜	9⅝	10	− ⅜
Aequitrn			637	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	− ⅛
Aegon	1.39e	2.2	325	64	62⅝	62⅞	−1⅛
AerSysl			498	⅞	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
Aerovx			4889	3¾	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
AflBcCo	.32	7.3	1555	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
AffBsh			1114	11⅜	10½	10⅝	
AgncyR	†		4197	13¼	12⅛	12½	− ⅛
Agnico g	.20	3.1	2586	8⅛	6⅛	6⅝	−1⅞
Agourn			305	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ¼
AirMd			2002	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
AirWisc	†		1563	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	− ⅜
Airlnd			15	1½	1½	1½	—
Airtran	.16	2.0	631	8⅜	7⅞	8	− ⅜
Akorn	.07e	4.1	824	1⅝	1⅝	1	—
Akzo	1.46e	4.1	4413	36	35⅝	35½	− ¼
Alatan	1.10	10.5	536	11	10½	10½	+ ¼
Aldus			5353	20¼	18	18½	−1¾
[illegible]							

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
BiotcR			553	4½	4	4	− ⅜
BioT Inf			331	4⅝	4	4½	+ ⅛
Birdinc			340	11⅞	11	11	− ⅝
Birtchr			170	4	3⅞	3⅞	
BizMrt			5062	14¾	13⅝	14¼	+ ½
Blockl	.30e	3.0	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
BlisLau			13	5¼	5	5	− ½
BlocDv			5578	8½	7½	7⅞	− ⅝
BlckD	.70b	2.0	887	36	35¼	35½	+ ½
BoatBn	2.12	7.2	10192	30	29⅛	29⅜	− ⅜
BobEvn	.26b	2.1	1766	13	12¼	12⅝	− ⅛
Bogert			1322	12¼	9¼	12¼	+3
Bohema	.20b	1.1	1680	20¼	18¼	19	− ¾
BonvlP			2708	6¾	6⅜	6½	− ⅜
BooleB			232	18½	16¼	16¼	−2¼
BoonEl			180	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Borlnd			12764	17	14⅝	14¾	−1⅜
BostAc			79	20	19¼	19¾	+ ½
BostBc	.40	4.2	232	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
BstnDig			50	3	2⅞	2⅞	
BstnFB	.24	5.1	1059	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
BostTc s			2257	6⅜	5¼	5¼	− ¾
BlvdBc	.48	2.7	246	18¾	17	18	− ¾
BradyW	.40	1.2	90	34	33½	34	+ ¾
Brantre	.36	4.6	172	8¼	7¾	7¾	
Braids			9	3¾	3	3¾	+ ½
Brand			2806	33½	31¼	32¾	+ ½
BrnfdSv	.60	8.0	227	8	6⅞	7½	− ¾
Brkwt g			744	2⅛	1⅞	2	− ⅞
Branco	.20	2.7	402	7½	7¼	7⅜	
Brendle			41	7	6½	6½	− ½
BrdgF s	.20	1.0	6	21	19½	21	+ ½
BriteV			1213	6⅛	5½	5⅝	− ¼
BroadN	.58r	4.9	14	11¾	11¾	11¾	
BdwyFn	.48	6.4	132	7½	7	7½	
BklynSv			99	1¾	1¼	1⅜	− ⅜
BrTom			1829	5¾	5½	5⅝	− ⅛
Brunos	.14	1.0	4830	14½	13¾	13¾	− ½
BrynMw	1.52	4.7	38	33	31	32½	+ ½
BckyFn			42	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Buffet s			1498	22¼	21¼	21½	− ½
BuildT			385	12¼	11¾	11¾	− ½
BulBear			24	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
BullRGd			714	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
BurnpS			3313	15⅝	15	15⅝	− ¼
BurrBr			332	8¼	7⅝	8	
Burril	.08r	.7	252	11¾	11	11¼	
ButlrMf	20.00e		1868	16	14½	14½	−1¼
Bytex			2529	10⅜	9⅝	9¾	− ¼

C

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
CB T s			59	14	13¼	14	− ⅝
CCA			1523	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
CCAIR			563	3⅜	3	3⅜	− ⅛
CCB s	1.44	4.1	65	36¼	35½	35½	− ¼
C COR			1419	12	10¾	11	
CCNB	.76	3.9	97	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ¼
CEM s			300	12¼	11¼	11¼	− ¾
CFI St			370	3⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅝
CFS	.40e	3.8	270	10⅝	9¾	10½	+ ¼
CII Fn			805	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	− ¾
CIS Tch			2518	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
CK FSv	.40	3.0	62	13½	12¾	13½	+ ½
CNB	.88	4.0	89	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
CNL Fn	.24	4.8	5	5	5	5	+ ½
CPAC			277	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
[illegible]							

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
CnstlBc	1.44	10.3	1597	15¾	14	14	− ¾
CBNE	.50	5.1	17	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Consul			2091	1⅞	1⅛	1¼	− ⅛
ConsFn	.14	2.7	19	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
CnsFn pf	.85	9.4	30	9¼	9	9	
ConWat	1.88	7.1	200	15¼	14	15¼	+1¼
ConfCl s			2113	19½	16½	16½	−2½
CtlHlth			32	1⅝	1½	1½	− ¼
CtlHme			178	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
CtlMed			4694	12	11½	11¾	− ¼
CtlMtg s	.44l	4.7	181	9½	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅜
CtrlRs			406	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ½
CnvSol			364	2½	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
Cooker			1508	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅜
CooprD			132	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
CooprL			392	7¾	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
Coors B	.50	2.5	9956	20⅜	18⅝	20⅜	+ ½
CopyTle			2261	13¼	11⅝	13¼	+1¼
Corcom			5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
Cordis			5801	16½	14	15¾	+1¼
CoreSt	1.92	5.2	12984	39⅝	37	37⅛	−1⅞
CrnrFn	.20	4.2	310	5½	4⅞	4⅞	− ¾
Cornuco			680	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	− ⅛
CpCapIt			8062	¾	⅝	⅝	—
CorpDt			359	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
CorpSft			1067	13¾	11⅞	13¼	+1½
CorctCp			1147	11⅝	11	11¼	− ⅛
CosmFr			279	8⅞	8¼	8¼	
Cosmo			55	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
Costar			114	20½	18	19	+ ½
Costco			8432	38⅞	36⅝	36⅞	− ⅜
CtnSLf	.28	3.7	25	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
CtryLk			113	8¾	8½	8½	− ⅛
CWTrns			14	⅞	⅞	⅞	
CntyBk			200	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Courer	.40	2.4	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
CourDis			202	3⅜	3½	3½	
CousPr	.60a	3.9	188	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ¼
Covngt			763	¼	⅛	⅝	
CrkBrl s			3715	21¾	20½	21	− ½
Crltmtc	.25e	8.7	178	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	− ½
CrayCm			7557	5⅝	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Crestar	1.32	5.3	5285	27⅛	24¾	25⅛	−2⅛
CrstFdl	†		8028	4⅞	2¼	3⅜	−1½
Crtlicre			735	3	2⅝	2¾	− ⅛
Critcln			903	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅜
Cronus			314	11¾	11¼	11⅜	− ⅜
CropG			810	8⅞	7⅝	7⅝	−1½
CrosTr			3378	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
CrwnAn			94	9	8¼	8¼	− ¼
CwnBk			772	18⅝	16⅞	16⅞	−1⅝
CrwnRs			2940	7¾	6⅞	7⅛	
CryO pfA			10				− ⅛
CullnFr			917	9¾	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
Culp	.08	1.0	101	8½	8	8	− ¼
CumbFd	.48	3.8	374	13¾	12	12½	+ ½
CupNBk			18	14	13	13¾	+ ¾
Cyberik			119	6⅝	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
Cytogn			1344	6⅜	5⅞	6	− ¼
Cytgn pf			844	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¼

D

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
D&N Fn	.60	5.7	274	10⅝	9¾	10½	+ ¼
DBA			377	4	3⅝	3⅞	
DDI			85	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DEP			482	6¼	5⅝	5¾	− ¼
DF Sou	.05e	.5	722	11⅛	10⅝	11	− ½
DH Tch			3012	16⅞	15⅝	15⅞	− ½
DNA Pl			1524	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	− ⅛
DOC			384	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
DS Bnc	1.60a	14.9	1103	11	10	10¾	+ ¼
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			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
FAFnA s	.40	3.3	189	13⅜	11¾	12	−1
FtAFnB	.40	3.6	143	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
FtATn	1.25	8.0	3043	16⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
FACont			353	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
FtBNC	.22b	1.4	91	16	15	16	+ ⅝
FBOh	1.50	5.8	567	27¼	25	25¾	− ½
FChart	.36	3.8	173	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
FtChat	.32	1.6	340	20½	19¾	20	− ½
FCtzBA	.40	1.6	5	26	25	25	
FCtzBB	.40	1.0	5	41½	41½	41½	
FstCtzF	†		232	7¼	6	6	− ½
FstCity			72	9	9	9	
FColBn	.44	2.8	286	16	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
FComB	.10e	.9	319	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
FCmBn	.64	3.4	38	19⅝	19	19	− ⅝
FComC	1.20	5.2	1085	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
FCmcl s	.64	3.2	48	20	19⅞	20	− ½
FCmB s	.56	4.0	123	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅜
FtConst	.45	10.3	5195	5½	4	4⅜	− ⅞
FtCont			96	¼	¼	¼	
FtEstn	1.12	4.3	1057	26	22¾	26	+2¼
FtEssex	.32	9.8	1229	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	− ⅜
FtExec	†		41311	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+ ½
FEx pfE	2.18e	32.9	3025	7	4⅜	6⅝	+2¼
FEx pfF	2.88	27.3	1946	10⅝	6½	10⅝	+3⅞
FEx pfG	1.56	32.8	11082	4⅞	3½	4¾	+1¼
FEx pfH			10884	3⅝	2½	3⅛	+ ⅝
FEx wt			2941	⅝		⅝	+ ⅛
FtFaml			18	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
FtPCap			305	10¼	9¾	9¾	− ¼
FtFdFn	.40	2.6	27	16¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
FFdGa			6	5⅝	5½	5½	+1½
FtFdMic	.60	4.3	4968	14	12⅝	14	+1⅜
FtFAla	.20	4.0	24	5	5	5	
FFdChl	.40	3.5	292	12½	11½	11½	− ¾
FFdEH	.28	4.5	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ½
FFFtM	.40a	3.0	78	20½	19¾	19¾	−1½
FFdLaG	.56	5.5	71	10½	9¾	10¼	− ½
FFdLan	.44a	3.4	108	13¼	12⅝	13	− ⅜
FtFdSB			76	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅜
FtFdSC			195	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
FFWPa	.30	1.9	58	15½	14½	15½	+1
FFldWV	.40a	5.0	177	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅜
FFdAla	1.00a	10.0	306	10½	10	10	− ¼
FFMon s	.32a	3.3	21	9¾	9¼	9¾	
FFdPR	.52	6.0	276	9⅛	8½	8⅝	− ¼
FtFncl	1.20a	2.6	46	47½	45	46	−1
FtFnCrb	.30e	5.0	45	6	6	6	− ¼
FtFnCp	.64	4.6	344	14¼	13½	14	− ¼
FtFnHd	.48	4.8	322	10⅝	10	10	
FtFIBk	.96	4.3	2899	26⅞	22¼	22⅝	−3⅝
FtFrnk	.50	5.0	11	10¼	10	10	−1
FtGaHd			21	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
FtGoldn			30	3	3	3	− ¼
FHarB	.32b	2.8	1	11½	11½	11½	− ⅜
FtHaw s	.80	3.6	4394	22	20½	22	+1⅛
FHomF	.24	1.3	496	18½	18	18¼	
FtIlCo	.44	5.0	888	9	8⅝	8¾	− ¼
Fstlndl	.28	2.3	536	12¼	12	12	− ½
FtIntB s	.40	4.6	156	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
FinsWl	.72	3.3	173	22½	21⅞	21⅞	− ½
FinIowa	.20	3.5	1584	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
FtLbty			94	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
FtMerc	1.00	4.0	51	25	24⅞	25	+1½
FtMich	.56	3.4	276	17¼	16⅝	16½	− ¼
FMidB s	.52	2.6	160	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
FtMiss			604	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	− ¼
FMWA	.20	1.9	45	10¾	10¼	10⅝	− ⅛
FNtGa	.68	2.8	86	24	21	24	+2¾
FNDela	.80b	4.0	15	20	19¾	20	− ½
FtNtPa	1.00f	4.4	83	23⅜	22½	22½	− ¼
FtNYBu			346	6⅞	6⅞	6½	
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			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
HmeNtr			4408	17⅜	16⅛	16½	− ⅛
HmPrt	.29e	4.9	399	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
HomeSL	.60	3.9	32	16½	13½	15½	+1½
HmeSav	1.50	8.1	5453	18⅝	18¼	18½	
HORL			1260	13⅜	12⅛	12⅝	− ⅜
HmSB pf			69	3½	3¼	3¼	− ¼
HmowG			968	11	10½	11	+ ¼
HmstdHld	.48	5.1	29	10¼	9½	9½	− ⅛
HmBuff	†		1447	9¼	8¼	8⅝	− ¼
HmtwBc			472	3	2½	2¾	− ⅜
HonInd	.60	1.5	821	39	38¼	39	+ ¾
HrzGld			1725	1⅛	⅞	1	—
HorzInd	.08	1.6	139	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
HrznB s	.24	1.7	276	14¼	13¾	14	− ¼
HrznFn	.24	1.9	146	14	12⅝	12½	−1¾
Hornbk			412	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
HospSt			1777	4¾	4	4⅛	− ¼
Hospos			24	5⅞	5½	5½	− ¼
Hoticpv			405	9¾	8⅞	9	− ½
HBNJ	.15l		3710	5½	4⅞	5⅛	− ⅛
HufKog			465	1⅞	1⅜	1½	− ⅛
HuntJB	.24	1.1	3745	22¼	21½	21⅞	− ⅜
HuntEn			818	4⅜	4	4¼	− ⅛
HuntB	.74b	4.4	2213	17⅛	16⅜	17	− ¼
Hurco	.10e	.6	654	19¼	17¼	17¾	−1
HutchT			894	11½	10½	10½	− ¾
Hycor			747	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
HydeAt			142	5	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛

I

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ICO			5619	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
IDB Cm			441	9	8½	8½	− ½
IEH Cp			95	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅞
IFR			404	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
II-VI			587	7⅛	5½	5⅝	−1¼
IIS			183	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
ILC Tc			274	7½	7⅛	7¼	− ¼
IMCO			277	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
INB Fin	1.20a	5.0	1341	26	24	24	−1¾
INVG			40	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+ ⅝
IPL Sv			734	12¼	11	11⅞	+ ⅜
IWC	1.38	8.0	95	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
Icot			1898	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
IIio			997	11⅜	11	11⅛	− ½
IIio wt			604	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	− ½
ImagBk			184	8	7¼	7½	− ¼
ImgFlm			205	15	13½	14	− ½
ImgF wt			139	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	− ⅛
Imatrn			4376	⅝		⅜	+ ⅛
Imtrn wt			90	⅜	¼	¼	+ ⅛
Immet			137	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	− ¼
ImpctSy			744	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
Imucor			2380	13	12¼	12¼	− ¼
Imunon			661	8	7½	7⅞	
Imunex			1630	17⅞	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
Imunx wt			621	8¾	8	8	− ¼
Imunmd			1896	4⅛	3⅝	3½	− ⅜
ImprBc	.40	1.8	157	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ½
Inacmp			688	8¾	8	8	− ⅜
IndBcp	1.16	6.4	499	18½	17½	18	+ ¼
IndBk	.36	6.5	93	6	5¼	5½	
IndBkMI	.44	5.9	130	8	7¼	7½	− ⅛
IndFdl			10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
IndIns	1.68	3.8	39	44¾	44½	44½	− ¾
IndxTc			69	8	7½	7½	− ½
IndiFdl	.40	3.9	1278	10¾	10¼	10¼	− ½
IndnaF			58	7½	6¾	7	+ ¼
InAcous	.25	2.6	16	9½	9⅛	9½	
IndFda			468	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
Infodat			440	1½	1⅜	1½	
InfoInft	.22	1.9	27	12¼	11½	11½	
[illegible]							

M

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
MAF Bcp			492	8	7⅛	7¼	− ⅜
MARC			553	11¼	10⅝	11¼	
MCI			149272	37⅛	34	34½	−2⅝
MDT Co			995	6⅜	5⅝	6	− ½
MLX			2096	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
MMI	.12	2.5	33	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
vjMMR			458	⅜	¼	⅜	− ⅛
MNX			26	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
MSCar			386	20⅞	20⅛	20½	+ ½
MTS	.40	1.7	233	24¼	23½	23½	− ¼
MDrmd	.60	2.8	279	22	20	21⅝	+2⅜
MackTr			1478	6⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅞
MB g	.80		1420	15⅝	14¼	14¼	−1⅛
MadGE	2.56	7.9	121	33½	32½	32½	− ½
MagmP			1394	37½	35½	35½	−1
Magnal	.24	6.6	3476	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
MagGp	.68b	4.2	631	16½	16⅛	16¼	− ¼
MailBx s			1147	20¼	18¾	19¾	− ½
MaiRt			19	12¼	11½	11½	
Makita	.65r	.8	1	79	79	79	−10¾
Mallard			88	4¼	3¾	3⅞	− ½
Mallon			31	6¾	6⅛	6¾	− ⅜
Mantrn			325	3⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
Manitw	1.00a	4.9	171	20⅞	20	20½	+ ½
MfrsNt	2.16	4.8	7604	47⅜	44⅝	44⅝	−2⅝
MarbFn			593	6⅝	6	6⅛	− ⅜
Marcor s			230	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
Marcus	.28	1.8	66	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
Margo			644	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
Mariet			821	26	25¼	25½	+ ¼
Marlll	.52	2.9	156	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅝
MarHld			4065	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	− ⅜
MarkCtl			1219	6⅞	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
MkTwn	.88	5.3	64	17	16½	16½	− ⅜
Markel s			386	22¼	20½	20½	−1¼
Marqst	.08e	1.1	401	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Marsm s			806	21½	18½	19¾	+ ¾
MrshSu	.36	2.0	1454	18½	18	18	− ¼
Marshl	1.08	3.5	489	32¼	30¾	30¾	−1½
Martch			2331	12¾	11½	12	−1½
Marten			17	4¼	3¾	3¾	− ¼
MartaL			5713	8½	7¾	8⅜	+ ⅞
MdFdBc	†		539	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ½
Mascol			4552	6	5⅜	5⅜	− ¼
Massbk	.44	2.7	114	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
MassMic			3097	8	7⅜	7⅝	− ½
Masstor			5104	1⅝	1⅜	1¼	− ¼
Maury	.40a	3.1	6	13	13	13	− ¼
MaxEr	†		1232	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
Maxco			121	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Maxim			1974	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Maxtor			16451	14⅞	12⅞	13	− ⅞
Maxwel	.40e	2.9	229	14¼	13½	14	+ ¼
MayflCo	.20	4.2	27	5⅛	4⅝	4¾	− ⅜
MayflF			6	12½	12½	12½	− ¼
MaynOl			1144	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
McCaw			34459	30	25½	26⅝	−2½
McCor s	.44	2.0	7871	22¾	21⅛	21⅝	−1⅛
McFarl			38	11¼	11	11	− ⅛
McGrth	.64	3.1	66	20½	19½	20½	+1
MechTc			40	4¼	4	4	
Medalst			320	9½	8½	9	+ ½
Medar			6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
MedcC s	.04	.2	12110	20⅛	17⅛	18⅝	−1⅛
Medex	.09	1.0	834	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	− ⅜
Medan			569	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
MedAct			323	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
MedCre			11260	30	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
MedDv			10	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
MedGr			37	3⅜	3¼	3¼	− ⅜
[illegible]							

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
OcuUr s			7841	18¾	17½	18	− ¼
Oceaner			6229	12⅞	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
Octel			32237	24	21	22⅞	+3⅞
OfcClub			4578	18	15	17⅞	+3½
OfcDpt s			8667	21	17¼	19	+ ¼
OftsLog			6672	11⅞	10	11	+ ¼
Oglbay	1.60	4.9	63	33	32	32½	+ ½
OhioBc s	1.28	5.0	223	26½	25½	25½	− ¼
OhioCa	2.32	6.5	2682	45⅞	41¼	42¼	−2½
OilDrl s	.20	1.0	7	22	21	21	−1
Oilgear	.80	3.4	22	25	23½	23½	−2½
OldKnt	1.06	4.3	1383	25⅞	24⅝	24⅞	− ⅝
OldNB	.84	3.2	310	26¼	26	26	
OldRep	.76b	3.1	2504	25½	24⅛	24⅝	− ¼
OldSin	1.56	15.6	940	11¼	9⅝	10	− ⅞
OldS pfB	2.40	13.8	46	17¾	16½	17⅜	− ⅝
OlymSv			42	3½	3	3	− ⅜
Olympus			124	6	5⅛	5½	− ¼
OmniC s	.28	2.3	280	13	11½	12⅛	−1⅝
Omnicm	.96	4.3	3887	23½	22⅛	22⅝	− ¼
Onbcp	.16e	1.7	285	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅜
Oncogn			587	1¾	1½	1⅝	
OneBc			1120	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	+
OnePrc			240	10½	10	10	− ½
OneVal	1.00	4.7	76	21½	21¼	21¼	
Optek			180	3⅞	3½	3⅝	− ¼
Opto			564	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅜
OpticC			151	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅜
OpticR			3442	26½	25¼	26	− ½
Optrtc			1207	10⅝	9⅞	10	− ⅛
Oracle s			49429	17¼	15⅞	15⅞	
Orbit			294	3⅝	3½	3½	
OregMt	1.95e	10.8	10571	21½	17½	18	−1¾
vjOrfa			4476	⅞	⅝	⅝	− ⅞
Orthmt			170	7¾	7¼	7⅜	
Osborn			401	11½	10⅝	11	+ ¼
OshBA	.41	1.2	3285	37⅞	33⅞	34¼	−2⅞
OshBB	.36	1.3	5	28	25	27	+2
OsbkT B	.50	5.2	385	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	− ⅛
Oshmn	.20	2.0	48	10¼	9½	10⅛	+ ¾
Osicom			448	1⅜	⅞	1¼	+ ⅜
Osmnc			143	15¾	15	15	− ½
OttrTP	1.56	6.5	580	24⅝	24	24	− ⅝
Outlet			38	21½	19	21¼	+ ¼

P

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
P F			133	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
PHP			677	9⅜	9	9	− ⅜
PAM			24	1	⅞	⅞	—
PCA Int			227	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅜
PDA			2498	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
Pacar	1.00a	2.6	3135	41	39	39	− ½
PacaHo			20	10	9¼	10	
PacAgr			379	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
PacBcp			5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅜
PacBnk			92	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	− ¼
PacDunl	.56e	3.9	1010	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
PacIntl			15	⅞	⅞	⅞	
PacNuc			581	6⅛	5⅝	6	
PTelcm	1.04	3.8	538	28¼	27½	27½	− ½
PacifC s			2037	20¾	18⅝	19⅞	+1⅞
Pamrap			380	10	9⅝	10	
Panich			118	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	− ⅛
PancMx	.15	2.5	273	6⅝	6	6	− ¼
ParmTC			2238	25	23¼	23¼	−1
ParisBu	.18	2.3	390	8¼	7¾	7¾	− ¾
ParkC s			38	21⅞	20⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
ParkOh			2457	6¼	4	4⅝	−1⅜
PrkvlFn	.40	3.5	2	11⅝	11½	11½	− ¼
Parkwy	.80	6.4	11	12½	12½	12½	
Parlex			45	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
[illegible]							

S

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
S K			355	14¼	13½	13⅝	− ⅛
SBT Co	.05r	1.3	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
SCI Svs			8543	11⅞	11⅛	11½	− ⅛
SCS			407	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
SEI	.10	.5	4984	19	18¼	18½	− ¼
SFE			180	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
SFFed			828	12	10⅞	11⅛	− ¼
SHL Sy			3205	4⅝	4⅜	4¼	− ⅜
SKF s			43	25¼	24¼	25⅛	+1
SKI s			95	12	11	11¼	− ⅜
SJNB	†		2	8	8	8	− ⅛
SNL Fnc	†		98	3	2⅛	2⅜	− ¼
SPI Sus			48	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
STV			24	7½	7⅛	7¼	
SUNF	4.25c		130	4½	4⅛	4½	
Safeco	1.20	3.6	11361	36⅝	32⅝	33	−3¼
SafHlt			1537	6¾	6⅛	6¾	− ¼
SageSft			7344	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	
Sahara			9	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
Silvas			192	8⅝	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
StJude			15287	52¼	48⅞	51¼	+ ¾
StPaulB	.40	3.0	634	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
StPaul	2.40	4.1	4632	60⅛	57⅞	58	−2⅛
SalCpt	.08	1.3	1345	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
Salick			2667	8	6¼	6¼	−1⅜
SalM vt s	.52	1.2	25	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
Samna			1094	5⅜	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅞
SandFm	.30a	2.0	744	15⅝	15¼	15¼	− ½
SandReg			186	14	13½	13½	
SandCht			64	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	− ¼
SandCop	.40	9.6	297	4⅞	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
Sanfrd s	.16	.7	7840	22⅞	21¼	22⅝	+1½
Satlint			419	1⅛	⅞	⅞	− ¼
SawF s	.36	1.2	2650	33	30	31	+1
ScanOp			538	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	
Schulm	.44	1.2	13567	37½	36½	36⅝	− ½
Schwitz	.12	.9	143	15⅛	14	14	− ¾
SchwzA	.10e	3.2	54	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
Scimed s			38053	31¼	25	26½	−4⅝
SciDyn			329	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅜
SciSft			267	3¼	2⅞	3¼	
SciTch	.18e	5.8	41	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Scitex			8135	27	23⅞	24	−2⅞
ScotSt	.24	3.0	117	8½	8	8	− ⅛
ScotHr			6	7	7	7	
Scripps	.40	2.2	5219	22⅞	17⅞	18	−3⅝
ScribH	1.00	1.7	32	58¾	58	58	− ¾
SeaGal			63	⅞	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
SbdSav			2	3	3	3	− ¼
SeacBk	.40	3.9	45	11¼	10⅝	10¼	− ⅝
SeacstS	.28	7.0	111	4	3½	4	+ ¼
Seagate			102598	14½	11⅞	12⅝	−3⅝
Seafrst s	.28	1.2	156	22⅞	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
SeattleF			434	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
SeawFd	.36	2.0	6	18½	18	18	+ ½
SecNtFd	.36	6.4	1155	6	5¼	5⅝	− ⅛
SecorBk	.40	9.7	719	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	− ½
SecBc s	.92	5.1	234	18⅝	18	18	− ⅜
SeFCtv s	.28	1.6	4	17	17	17	
SecFdl	.25	3.8	60	7	6½	6½	
SFGI			6	8½	8½	8½	− ½
SecInv	†		77	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ¼
SecTag			6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
SEEQ			1729	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Seibel	.80	7.3	2383	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ¼
Select	.08t		322	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ¼
SelctIn s	.96	5.6	3955	18	16⅞	17⅛	− ⅜
SelerSL	.16	.9	30	18¾	18	18¾	+ ½
Selfix	†		91	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
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CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 20.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 20.

Total Volume: 305,153
Open Interest: 3,072,718
r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Good company news helped push Amsterdam stock prices slightly higher, as the CBS all-share index closed at 197.7, up from 196.3 the previous Friday.

In quiet trading, turnover reached 5.6 billion guilders for the week, of which 3 billion was in equities. Trading volume was 7 billion guilders the previous week, with 2.3 billion in equities.

Frankfurt

The market continued to lose steam, with the DAX index finishing the week down 33.84 points, at 1,884.33. The Commerzbank index ended down 24.6 points Friday, at 2,316.2.

The market adopted a wait-and-see policy due to the situation in Lithuania, uncertainty over German monetary union and doubts over wage negotiations in the steel industry.

Blue chips were hardest hit, and this was seen as a sign of reticence among foreign investors.

Volume on the eight West German exchanges fell to 25.77 billion Deutsche marks against 25.91 billion the previous week.

Auto stocks were among the big losers, Volkswagen losing 14 DM to 579, BMW 19 to 575, and Daimler-Benz 33 to 898.

Hong Kong

HONG KONG — Prices rose sharply during the week in active trading, with the Hang Seng Index gaining 71.61 points, or 2.4 percent, to close at 3,067.30 on Friday.

Average volume rose sharply, to 1.6 billion dollars a day, from the previous week's 991 million dollars.

Dealers attributed the market's strength to overseas institutional investment, which had been weak since the Chinese military crackdown on pro-democracy protesters in Beijing in June.

London

In a dismal week for the stock market, the Financial Times index of 100 stocks fell to its lowest level in more than five months, as fears of inflation and slow domestic growth plus uneasy sentiment in the New York market kept investors away from the market.

The index dropped below the 2,200-point mark for the first time since last November, closing down 35 points on the week, at 2,187.1. A technical rally at the end of the week lifted the index from steeper losses.

Banks were hit by concerns over exposure to domestic bad debt, prompted by suspension of trading in British & Commonwealth's shares due to problems with a subsidiary.

Milan

Prices edged higher, but analysts said the market was marking time ahead of local elections set for May 6. The MIB index finished at 1,020, up from 1,011 the previous Friday, and the Comit indicator rose to 705.36 from 703.64.

Volume was lower, with an average of 66 million shares per day changing hands, compared with 80 million the previous week.

Leading issues were irregular, with rises for Montedison, up 4.09 percent on the week, Olivetti, gaining 2.12 percent, Generali, rising 2.72 percent, and RAS, ahead 2.08 percent. Fiat fell 0.23 percent, Ferfin 0.38 and CIR 0.20 percent.

Paris

The Bourse enjoyed another in a string of winning weeks, though progress was modest. The CAC-40 index rose to a record close of 2,129.32 on Friday, up 0.6 percent for the week.

Analysts said that foreign investors have returned in large numbers to Paris. Such investors have been attracted by the French economy's good results and prospects and by the franc's firmness. The latter has made it possible for interest rates to fall, enhancing business prospects.

Singapore

Trading was sluggish, with investors preferring to stay on the sidelines in the absence of fresh leads. The Straits Times industrial index lost 4.66 points, to 1,520.56, while the Stock Exchange of Singapore's all-Singapore index was 1.78 points lower, at 417.67.

Weekly volume shrank to 158.70 million shares from 239.6 million.

Brokers said that market sentiment was cautious due to uncertainty over the directions overseas bourses would take.

Kamunting Corp., which fell five cents to 1.12 dollars, led the active list.

Tokyo

Japanese share prices posted a substantial rise in the latter half of the week, buoyed by a rise in the yen against the dollar.

The Nikkei average closed Friday at 29,835.44, up 621.52, or 2.1 percent, from a week before. It was the first rise in nine weeks, and it followed a loss of 64.86 in mixed trading the previous week. The broader-based Tokyo Stock Price Index, known as Topix, advanced 48.27 points, to 2,214.16, following a 16.63-point climb the week before.

Average daily volume rose to 547.8 million shares from 521.4 million.

Analysts said that as Japan's holiday-studded Golden Week approaches, investors are thinking about taking profits while they can and then buying the stocks back later. Golden week starts on April 30 and ends May 5, and the market will be open only on Tuesday and Wednesday during that period.

Zurich

Zurich stocks slipped on light trading. The Swiss Performance Index finished on Friday at 1,070.1, down from 1,076.6 the previous Thursday. The market was closed on Good Friday, April 13.

The Swiss Bank Corp. indicator fell to 619.3 from 622.8, and the Crédit Suisse index dropped to 591.4 from 591.9.

Foreign investors were mostly absent, as medium-term interest rates on the Euromarket are at around 9.3 percent. Swiss institutions have been cautious, preferring safer investments than stocks.

Insurance and industrial companies were mostly lower.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Malaysia and Thailand Sign Accord For Oil Search in Disputed Sea Area

KUALA LUMPUR (Combined Dispatches) — Malaysia and Thailand, after 10 years of negotiation, have agreed to undertake joint o exploration in a disputed area in the Gulf of Thailand, the national new agency Bernama reported Sunday.

Actual exploration is not expected to begin for three or four years. Th two countries signed an initial agreement on the area, off Malaysia's northeastern Kelantan state. The pact was signed on Saturday in Bangkok, Zainol Mahmood, director-general of the implementation coordination unit in the prime minister's department, told Bernama.

He said the final draft is expected to be submitted to both parliament by June. Both sides have agreed to split the 7,300 square kilometer (2,92 square mile) area into Malaysian and Thai sections.

Mr. Zainol said the two sides also agreed to retain their territori claims to the area. (AP, AFP)

Mondadori Moves to Help Berlusconi

MILAN (AFP) — Arnoldo Mondadori Editore SpA, the Italia publisher at the center of a takeover storm, has sold 14.1 percent of th Espresso Group to help Silvio Berlusconi in his conflict with Carlo De Benedetti for control of Mondadori, sources said over the weekend.

They said the purpose of the sale was to avoid having an attachmen served on the assets in the battle for control of Mondadori that has bee going on between the two investors since last December. Mondadori controls the Espresso Group.

Mondadori "recently transferred" the shares to BFM Co., a smal audiovisual-equipment firm said to be backed by Fininvest, the Berlusconi company that controls Mondadori. No comment on the reporte deal could be obtained from Fininvest or Mondadori.

Exchange Warns Malaysian Brokers

KUALA LUMPUR (AFP) — The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange ha told stockbrokers to submit by April 24 updated short claims of shar certificates or face suspension, brokers said over the weekend.

The exchange has been tracing and matching thousands of shares tha the brokers said were lost between late December and February whe heavy trading caused a backlog in scrip clearance.

Time Warner Buys Into Theme Parks

ARLINGTON, Texas (UPI) — Six Flags Corp., one of the largest U.S operators of theme parks, has announced that Time Warner Inc. ha agreed to buy a 19.5 percent interest in the company for $19.5 million.

Six Flags' owners, consisting of an investor group associated wit Wesray Capital Corp. and Six Flags' management, said Friday that Tim Warner will also receive options to increase its investment to up to 5 percent, fully diluted, for up to an additional $30.5 million.

Six Flags manages seven theme parks with annual attendance of abou 17 million people and revenue of $400 million.

For the Record

Japanese companies dominated the award of U.S. patents last year according to U.S. government figures. Hitachi Ltd. was the leader, wit 1,053 patents granted, followed by Toshiba Corp. (961), Canon Inc. (949 and Fuji Photo Film Ltd. (884). (AFP

Colombian workers at El Cerrejon, the largest open-cast coal mine i Latin America, will strike from Wednesday unless they reach agreemen on pay and benefit demands, a union spokesman said. (Reuters

Demonstrators Decry Falls In Seoul Stock Market Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Stock-market investors shouting anti-government slogans staged protests Saturday for the second consecutive day to protest a prolonged stock market slide and the lack of government measures to reverse it.

About 100 investors roamed through 10 stock trading offices in the central provincial city of Taejon, hurling chairs, flower pots and other furniture, reported Yonhap, the South Korean news agency.

Dozens of investors also staged a sit-down protest at two trading offices in downtown Seoul.

Stock prices rose in Saturday trading, mainly on buying of financial issues, but brokers said this was a technical rebound that was not likely to last.

The composite index closed a 780.04, rising 12.59 points from th day before.

"The market sentiment is so ba now that we think the market resistance level could be 700, not 740 a recently predicted," said Don Lee, a broker at Ssangyong Investmen & Securities Co.

In Taipei, meanwhile, share prices continued to climb Saturday but were off early highs because o late profit-taking, brokers said.

The weighted index rose 73.5 points, or 0.79 percent, to close a 9,365.93, compared with Friday's 9,292.39 finish. Turnover rose t 110 billion Taiwan dollars ($4.2 billion), from 104.6 billion dollars. (AP, Reuters,

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 20.

(Continued)

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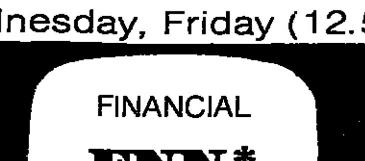

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MONDAY SPORTS

Bruins Extend Lead Over Canadiens and Capitals Tie Series

The Associated Press

Garry Galley's goal at 3:42 into overtime Saturday in Boston gave the Bruins a 5-4 victory over the Montreal Canadiens and a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven final series of the Adams Division of the National Hockey League.

Cam Neely of Boston forced the game into overtime with his second goal of the night and sixth of the playoffs on a power play with 1:49 left, erasing Montreal's fourth one-goal lead of the game.

NHL PLAYOFFS

Galley scored the winning goal 25 seconds after Montreal failed to connect on a power play for the fourth time in as many chances. The Canadiens had gained a one-man advantage when John Carter was penalized for high-sticking Stephane Richer. But Montreal's three shots on Andy Moog were blocked.

Galley started the winning play when he kept the puck in the Montreal zone at the right point and passed to Craig Janney behind the goal line. Galley broke for the net and Janney, who had four assists, gave him a return pass for a shot that beat Patrick Roy.

Capitals 6, Rangers 3: In New York, John Druce had his first career hat trick as Washington scored five times on their first 11 shots to beat the Rangers and even the Patrick Division series at 1-1.

Druce, a left wing who scored only eight goals in 45 games during the regular season, increased his playoff total to seven, with one in each period, the last into an empty net with 53 seconds left. Don Beaupre won his fourth straight decision with 25 saves.

Mike Ridley put the Capitals ahead 7:36 into the game when he beat John Vanbiesbrouck with a rebound from a sharp angle. They made it 2-0 on a power-play goal at 8:59 by Druce, who swept a rebound past Vanbiesbrouck.

The Rangers cut the deficit to 2-1 when Mullen's pass from the right circle hit Kelly Kisio and deflected past Beaupre at 10:29 with each team down a man.

In games played Friday:

Oilers 6, Kings 1: In Edmonton, Alberta, Bill Ranford stopped 33 shots and Edmonton scored four times late in the third period to stop Los Angeles and take a two-game lead in the Smythe Division series.

Before Chris Kontos beat him at 3:45 of the third period, Ranford had gone 154 minutes and 24 seconds without allowing a goal. That broke the previous Oilers' playoff mark of 92 minutes, 42 seconds, set by Andy Moog in 1983.

Blackhawks 5, Blues 3: In Chicago, Troy Murray and Steve Thomas scored 10 seconds apart in the third period to lead Chicago over St. Louis and even the Norris Division series at one game each.

NBA Answers With a Punch Of $162,500

New York Times Service

The National Basketball Association has handed down a record total of $162,500 in fines after a bench-clearing brawl in a game last week between the Philadelphia 76ers and the Detroit Pistons.

The league also suspended Charles Barkley of the 76ers, and Bill Laimbeer and Scott Hastings of the Pistons for one game each.

Barkley and Laimbeer were fined $20,000 each for their roles in the scrap Thursday. Hastings drew a $10,000 fine.

The NBA fined Isiah Thomas of the Pistons $7,500 for punching Rick Mahorn.

Five other players from each team were penalized $500 each for leaving the bench during the brawl. Each team also was handed a $50,000 fine.

Mike Marcus Reuters

TEAM U.S.A. GETS FIRST VICTORY — John Fritsche of the United States and West Germany's Harold Kries slamming into the boards Sunday at the World Hockey Championships in Bern. Team U.S.A. won, 6-3, its first victory in five tournament games.

Cavaliers Stop Magic, 118-104, for Berth in East

The Associated Press

Mark Price scored 19 points and Craig Ehlo keyed a crucial fourth-quarter burst that enabled the Cleveland Cavaliers to stop an Orlando Magic rally and clinch the final Eastern Conference playoff berth with a 118-104 victory.

Ehlo finished with 19 points, eight during a 13-4 spurt that opened a 16-point lead after the Magic had cut a 23-point deficit to seven during the National Basketball Association game Friday night in Orlando, Florida.

The victory was the fifth straight for Cleveland, which has won 16 of 20 games to overcome a rash of early-season injuries and beat out the Atlanta Hawks for the last postseason spot in the East.

Price scored 17 points in the first half when the Cavaliers shot 65 percent from the field and led by 23 points before settling for a 71-52 halftime lead.

Orlando, which never led, rallied to trail 94-81 after three quarters and made a final run at avoiding its 15th consecutive loss after dropping 17 back early in the fourth period.

SuperSonics 121, Clippers 99: In Seattle, Dale Ellis set an NBA record with nine three-pointers and Seattle moved into sole possession of the eighth and final playoff berth in the Western Conference. Ellis finished with 36 points, making nine of 11 three-point shots and 13 of 16 shots overall.

Seattle (41-40) can wrap up a playoff berth with a victory at Golden State on Sunday. But if the Sonics lose and the Houston Rockets (40-41) take their regular-season finale against Utah, Houston will go to the playoffs because of a tie-breaker based on conference record.

Mavericks 121, Rockets 120: In Dallas, Rolando Blackman scored six straight points in the final two minutes and James Donaldson added two key free throws with 13 seconds left to lift Dallas.

Donaldson's two free throws put the Mavericks ahead 121-117 with 13 seconds to play. Houston then scored a fluke three-pointer with seven seconds remaining when Sleepy Floyd's shot from the left corner was tipped in accidentally by Roy Tarpley of Dallas.

Hawks 126, Knicks 112: Dominique Wilkins scored 14 of his 32 points in the third quarter as Atlanta defeated New York only an hour after they were eliminated from the playoffs. The Hawks, whose last chance for a postseason berth ended when Cleveland beat Orlando, expanded a six-point halftime lead to 90-74 late in the third period.

Patrick Ewing, who set a single-season Knicks record with his fourth point of the game, led New York with 24 before fouling out with 6:06 left.

NBA Playoff Races

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Detroit	58	23	.716	—
z-Chicago	55	26	.679	3
y-Philadelphia	53	28	.654	5
z-Boston	51	30	.630	7
z-New York	45	36	.556	13
z-Milwaukee	44	38	.537	14½
z-Cleveland	41	40	.506	17
z-Indiana	41	40	.506	17

(x-clinched conference title)
(y-clinched division title)
(z-clinched playoff berth)

WESTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-LA Lakers	63	18	.778	—
z-Portland	58	23	.716	5
z-San Antonio	55	26	.679	8
z-Utah	55	26	.679	8
z-Phoenix	54	27	.667	9
z-Dallas	46	35	.568	17
z-Denver	42	39	.519	21
Seattle	41	40	.506	22
Houston	40	41	.494	23

GAMES REMAINING

HOUSTON (1) — HOME: April 22, Utah.

SEATTLE (1) — AWAY: April 22, Golden State.

VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

What's Best for Rose? Hall of Fame, Not Jail

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When time has boiled away the inessentials, how will Pete Rose be remembered? Might the following citation appear in an encyclopedia in 2090?

"Pete Rose was one of the most colorful and generous of baseball's great players. A single-minded, simple man, he loved the game exuberantly and did more to help the popularity of the national pastime than anyone since Babe Ruth. In the end, however, he was banned from the sport for life because it was believed that he had bet on his own team to win its games. Then, he was sent to prison for neglecting to pay taxes on his fees for signing thousands of autographs. Ironically, in a time when many corporations paid no taxes at all, Rose paid a dozen times more to the Internal Revenue Service than he evaded.

"Rose is now generally considered to be the most tragically wronged and misunderstood athlete in the history of his sport. Few Americans have ever given so much to so many, yet been penalized so grievously for so little. Rose, who accepted punishment stoically, said all he ever wanted was to be in the Hall of Fame. This, too, he was denied. Rose was a good-hearted, though badly flawed man, who was crushed by the relentless application of the letter of the law."

Many other things have been written about Pete Rose in the last year, most of them far harsher and more judgmental than this. The feeling here is still firm that Rose should have been banned from baseball and that he should stay banned for a long time. Perhaps forever. The idea of reinstatement after one year should be dismissed in a split second. Rose should also pay every cent of income tax that it can be proved he owes.

> **Long after Rose is dead, his relative guilt or innocence, and the true nature of his character, will be debated.**

But Rose also belongs in the Hall of Fame. Not in jail.

Perspective is especially difficult in these Rose matters. Because of his swagger and self-assurance, and his habit of hanging out with disreputable characters, Rose evokes memories of movie felons. On the other hand, Rose's open, blunt manner, his wit and (on the nonlegal issues) his candor make it hard to believe that lifetime banishments and prison sentences are the proper fate for such a man. In 10 or 20 years, will Rose's sins seem much grayer and his virtues much brighter than they do now?

History refuses to stand still. It keeps getting rewritten and reframed in new contexts. When we look at the politicians who have been rehabilitated in the public mind, can we doubt that enterprising fact-jugglers will someday make a cottage industry of reinventing Rose as victim? And will they, to some degree, be correct?

Many will be shocked that Rose underreported his income by about $355,000 from 1984 to 1987. But some inside baseball will be surprised that it was not considerably more.

If U.S. District Judge Arthur Spiegel sends Rose to prison then Rose will have been imprisoned for neglecting to report about 3 percent of his income. How does that compare to the national average?

Obviously, there's another side to all this. In a plea bargain, the best face often gets put on the defendant's position. Presumably, Rose admitted his guilt under pressure of more serious charges. Most evidence seems to indicate that, in recent years, Rose has been a man with a gambling problem who was desperately looking for ways to get his hands on unreported cash to pay his bookies.

Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of the Rose case is the way it shimmers and shifts according to the light. One day, you wake up and your sympathies are with Pete — the free-living common man with common vices who suddenly finds himself surrounded by lawyers, IRS agents, intellectuals, commissioners and other perfect moralists. The next day, you reread the Dowd report and think that Rose's arrogance was grotesquely out of control and that he's getting just what he deserved. If you're going to make somebody an example, what a good place to start — with a guy who thought he was above everybody and everything.

Although it will bring scant relief to Rose, the drama over whether he should go to prison will only magnify the dimensions of this sad saga. Rose is quickly moving out of baseball history and into American history. So far, he's been the subject of sports writing; it's just a matter of time before literature gets perpetrated on him.

Great fame and historic feats, coupled with a Gordian knot of moral ambiguity, plus a hint of untold secrets, is a potboiler plot that can stand the test of time. Long after Rose is dead, his relative guilt or innocence, and the true nature of his character, will be debated. Anybody who has simple feelings or a simple answer when the name Pete Rose is mentioned, probably hasn't been thinking enough.

I recently opened a book of portraits of baseball players. There was Rose, his huge, hungry face leaping out of the page like a bogeyman. I had to hold the book at arm's length so that the face didn't seem scary. Then, in a moment, I remembered 15 years in which my memories of Rose were of his laughter, his gentleness with little people, his patience with fools and, always, that great commonsense, smart-aleck humor.

Shoeless Joe Jackson refused to rat on his Black Sox buddies 70 years ago. People are still writing books and making movies with him as a central character. If Rose has the misfortune to go to prison, even if it's only for a fraction of the maximum six-year term that he might face, the story of Charlie Hustle will make "Say it ain't so, Joe," seem like small potatoes in the pathos gallery of American pop culture.

Let's hope Pete gets off light if only so we don't have to hear from and about him for the rest of our lives. And feel lousy inside every time.

At World Cup, U.S. Star Hopes to Find What Might've Been

By Paul Gardner

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tab Ramos is not yet 24, but he has already known more soccer success than most players achieve in an entire career.

Widely regarded as one of the most skillful U.S. players, Ramos is a key member of the national team, lauded by the coach, Bob Gansler, as a "very intelligent player, with an exquisite touch on the ball."

In June, Ramos and the U.S. team will be playing in the World Cup finals in Italy, the first Americans in 40 years to take part in this biggest of all soccer tournaments.

Yet, as he considers all this, Ramos strikes a jarring note, reflecting on what might have been had he stayed in his native Uruguay.

"I'm a starter for the national team; that ought to be pretty good, right?" he said. "I'm going to the World Cup and that'll be my biggest thrill, playing soccer at the ultimate level. Yet, I'm not satisfied with the progress I've made since high school. I want to get better every day. I should be a better player."

"If I'd stayed, I'm sure I'd have been a better player," he added, alluding to Uruguay. "I'd have been playing pro. There's no doubt in my mind about it."

In Uruguay, Ramos would have grown up training with a professional club. That could not happen in the United States, where Ramos moved with his family in 1977 at age 10. But he did have one extraordinary piece of soccer luck.

For work reasons, his father chose to settle in Harrison, New Jersey, near Kearny, where the local Scots created one of the most soccer-conscious communities in the country. Word soon got back to Thistle, a Kearny soccer club, about this youth playing soccer on a Harrison playground, this youth who didn't speak much English, but was dribbling rings around all the older and bigger players.

It was the Thistle club that proved to Ramos there were people in the United States who took soccer seriously.

There was also high school and college soccer. There were four years at St. Benedict's Academy in Newark, New Jersey, legendary years in which Ramos gained national attention as the scorer of 182 goals in 60 games, and laid the foundations of the school's soccer program, which is now one of the best in the country.

At North Carolina State University, George Tarantini, the soccer coach, used to yell at Ramos, urging him to do more dribbling, to be more assertive.

"But I wanted to work for my teammates," Ramos said. "If I had to chase a ball and win it, I'd do it because I wanted their approval. That was important to me, in college you live with those guys. But Tarantini was right. I should have been more selfish, paid less attention to defense. I would have scored more goals. I don't think I gained anything, soccerwise, in college. Maybe my work rate got better."

But an increased work rate was accompanied by a dramatically reduced scoring rate: 32 goals in four seasons at North Carolina State.

So far, in 18 appearances for the low-scoring national team, Ramos has scored two goals. Gansler is looking for more, starting on Sunday with a game against Colombia in Miami, and he echoes Tarantini's complaint.

"Sometimes Tab is too unselfish, giving the ball off instead of taking the shot," Gansler said. "I want him to be more selfish. I see him as an attacking, playmaking midfielder who can score goals."

"I can finish most of my opportunities to score, within a range of about 25 yards," Ramos said. Asked why he spends a lot of time beyond that range, he replied: "I'd like to be playing further up, but my defensive responsibilities within the team don't allow me to."

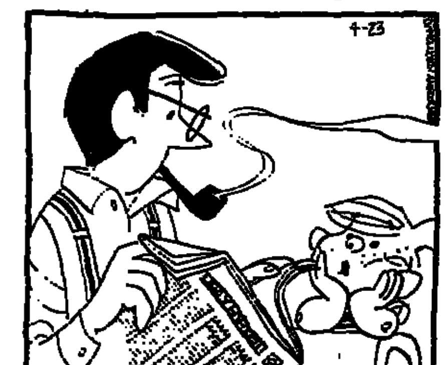
The Seton Hall coach, Manny Schellscheidt, who coached Ramos on the 1984 pre-Olympic team, believes that Ramos's attacking skills should always be given priority.

"Beating people one-to-one, that's what Tab's so special at," he said. "He doesn't have remarkable defensive abilities, and I don't really see him as a playmaker, that's not his cup of tea. He should be going forward, beating people, getting his crosses in, scoring goals."

It is these attacking qualities that Ramos hopes to display on the World Cup stage in June. Playing well in Italy is more than a matter of pride for Ramos. He sees it as a chance to impress European coaches who might offer him the pro career of his dreams.

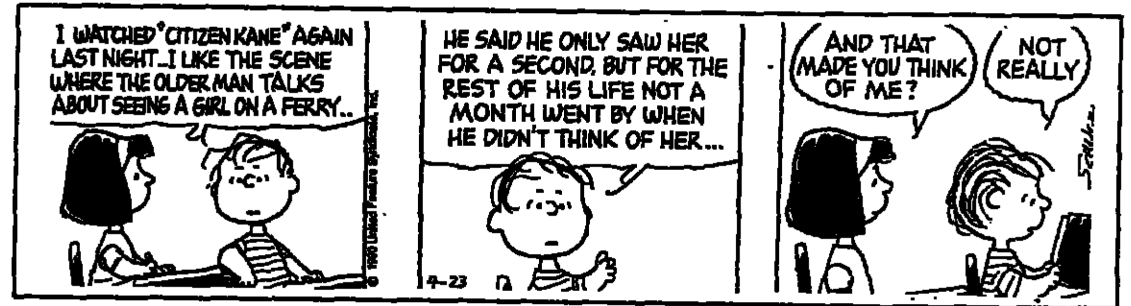
> **'I want to get better every day. I should be a better player.'**
> Tab Ramos

DENNIS THE MENACE

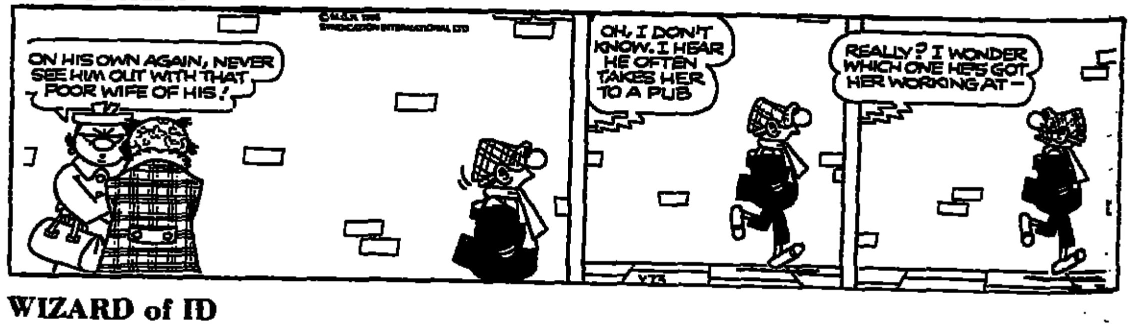


"WHY DID MR. WILSON SAY HE'S GONNA GIVE YOU THE BILL FOR HIS BLOOD-PRESSURE MEDICINE?"

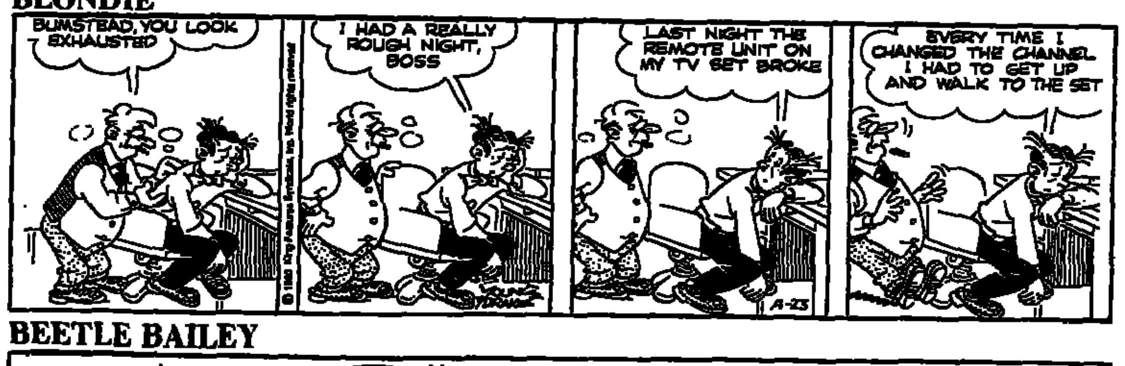
PEANUTS


I WATCHED "CITIZEN KANE" AGAIN LAST NIGHT.. I LIKE THE SCENE WHERE THE OLDER MAN TALKS ABOUT SEEING A GIRL ON A FERRY..
HE SAID HE ONLY SAW HER FOR A SECOND, BUT FOR THE REST OF HIS LIFE NOT A MONTH WENT BY WHEN HE DIDN'T THINK OF HER...
AND THAT MADE YOU THINK OF ME?
NOT REALLY
4-23

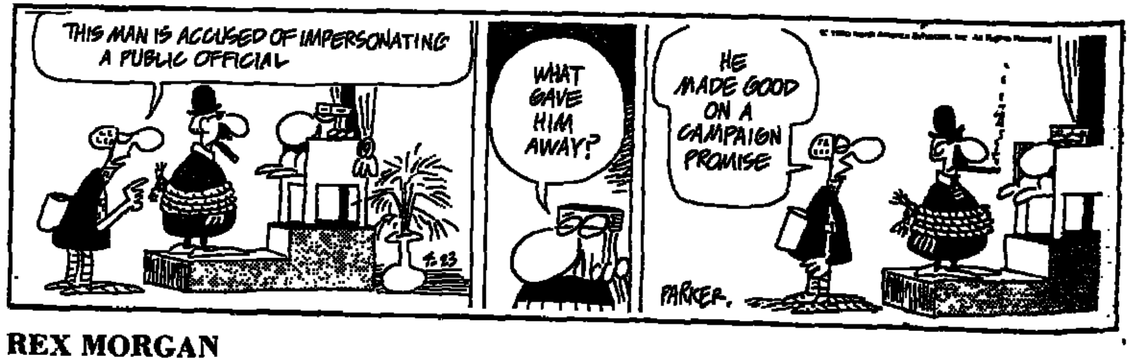
ANDY CAPP


ON HIS OWN AGAIN, NEVER SEE HIM OUT WITH THAT POOR WIFE OF HIS!
OH, I DON'T KNOW. I HEAR HE OFTEN TAKES HER TO A PUB
REALLY? I WONDER WHICH ONE HE'S GOT HER WORKING AT —

BLONDIE


BUMSTEAD, YOU LOOK EXHAUSTED
I HAD A REALLY ROUGH NIGHT, BOSS
LAST NIGHT THE REMOTE UNIT ON MY TV SET BROKE
EVERY TIME I CHANGED THE CHANNEL I HAD TO GET UP AND WALK TO THE SET
4-23

WIZARD of ID


THIS MAN IS ACCUSED OF IMPERSONATING A PUBLIC OFFICIAL
WHAT GAVE HIM AWAY?
HE MADE GOOD ON A CAMPAIGN PROMISE
4-23
PARKER

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

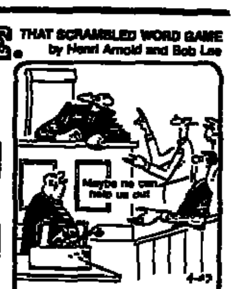
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LODDY

KNOTE

EXVONC

DIALIN


Maybe he can help us out

WHY THE JURY ASKED TO SEE THE ACCUSED SAFE-CRACKER AGAIN.

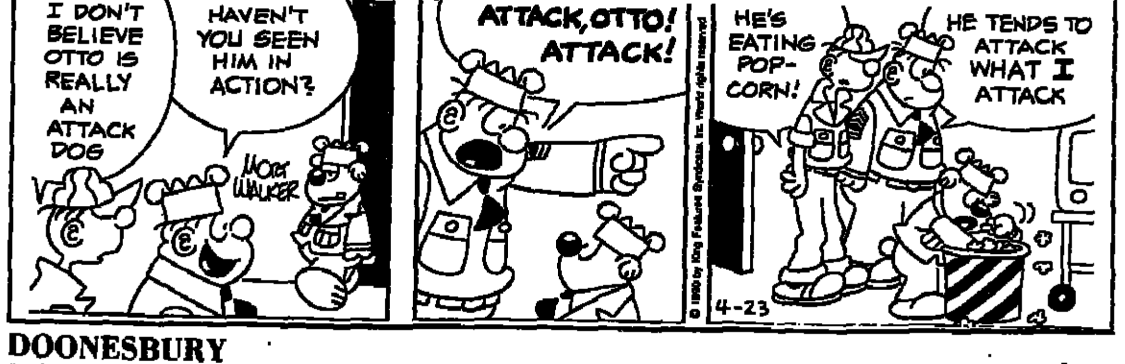
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THEY WERE " "

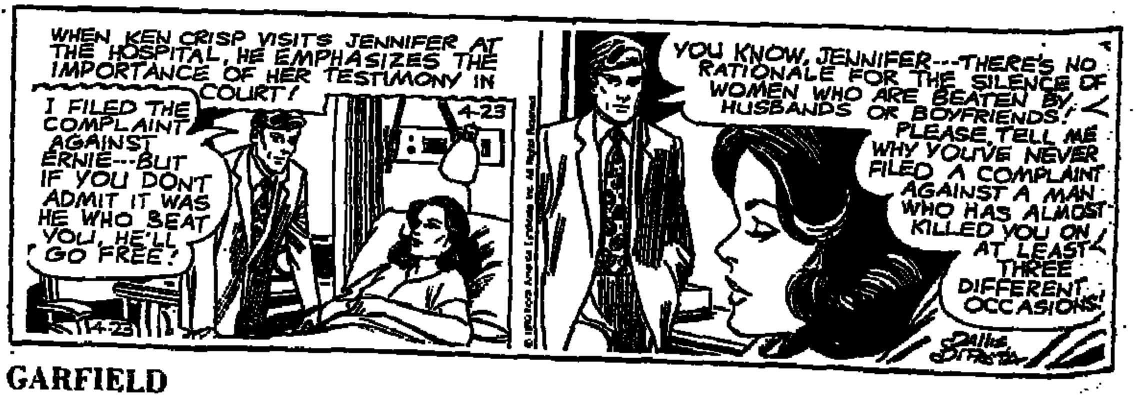
(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: SHOWY AGING WAITER BEHEAD
Answer: What that gum-chewing gambler lost— A BIG WAD

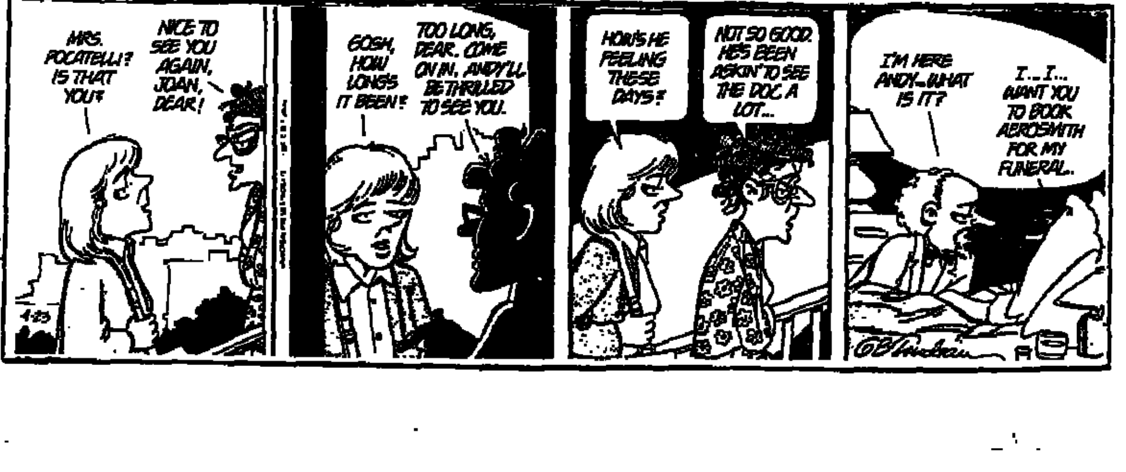
BEETLE BAILEY


I DON'T BELIEVE OTTO IS REALLY AN ATTACK DOG
HAVEN'T YOU SEEN HIM IN ACTION?
ATTACK, OTTO! ATTACK!
HE'S EATING POP-CORN!
HE TENDS TO ATTACK WHAT I ATTACK
4-23
MORT WALKER

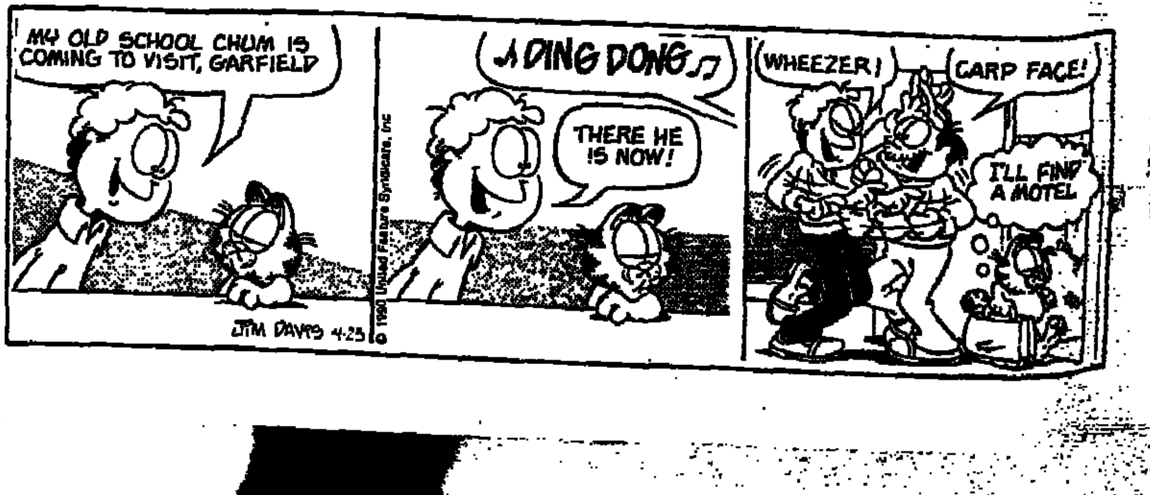
REX MORGAN


WHEN KEN CRISP VISITS JENNIFER AT THE HOSPITAL, HE EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF HER TESTIMONY IN COURT!
I FILED THE COMPLAINT AGAINST ERNIE---BUT IF YOU DON'T ADMIT IT WAS HE WHO BEAT YOU, HE'LL GO FREE!
YOU KNOW, JENNIFER---THERE'S NO RATIONALE FOR THE SILENCE OF WOMEN WHO ARE BEATEN BY HUSBANDS OR BOYFRIENDS! PLEASE, TELL ME WHY YOU'VE NEVER FILED A COMPLAINT AGAINST A MAN WHO HAS ALMOST KILLED YOU ON AT LEAST THREE DIFFERENT OCCASIONS!
4-23

DOONESBURY


MRS. POCATELLI? IS THAT YOU?
NICE TO SEE YOU AGAIN, JOAN, DEAR!
GOSH, HOW LONG'S IT BEEN?
TOO LONG, DEAR. COME ON IN. ANDY'LL BE THRILLED TO SEE YOU.
HOW'S HE FEELING THESE DAYS?
NOT SO GOOD. HE'S BEEN ASKIN' TO SEE THE DOC A LOT...
I'M HERE ANDY... WHAT IS IT?
I... I... WANT YOU TO BOOK AEROSMITH FOR MY FUNERAL.
4-23
GBTrudeau

GARFIELD



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هكذا من الاصل

MONDAY SPORTS

Braves Hand Reds Their First Loss Of the Season, 3-1

The Associated Press

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

The Cincinnati Reds finally lost, falling to the Atlanta Braves, 3-1, Sunday in a National League game in Cincinnati after starting the season with a team-record nine straight victories.

Dale Murphy's three-run homer in the first inning helped the Braves end their seven-game losing streak. The Reds' winning streak, which ncluded four victories over Atlanta, was their longest since 1975, when they won the World Series.

Tom Glavine held the Reds, who had been batting .337, to seven hits. He gave up Todd Benzinger's home run in the seventh and left in the eighth after Chris Sabo's two-out single.

Mets 5, Expos 0: In New York, Sid Fernandez pitched a two-hitter and Keith Miller hit a two-run homer. Fernandez struck out four and walked two in his sixth career shutout. He allowed just a pair of singles by Tim Raines in his fifth lifetime two-hitter.

Miller hit his first home run of he season after Gregg Jefferies was hit by a pitch from Mark Gardner with one out in the third. Darryl Strawberry tripled with two outs in he fifth and scored on Kevin McReynolds' infield single.

Phillies 5, Cardinals 3: In St. Louis, Randy Ready hit a two-run homer in the eighth and drove in three runs as Philadelphia rallied past St. Louis Cardinals for a three-game sweep. The Cardinals lost heir fourth straight game.

Pirates 3, Cubs 2: In Chicago, Bobby Bonilla hit a two-run double, raising his league-leading RBI otal to 16, and Neal Heaton won his eighth straight decision. The Pirates scored three times in the ourth against Jose Nunez.

Indians 5, White Sox 2: In an American league game in Cleveland, Cory Snyder hit a two-run, go-ahead homer in the fifth and Bud Black allowed five hits in eight innings as Cleveland stopped Chicago for their third straight win.

Angels 5, Twins 2: In Minneapolis, Donnie Hill had three hits, including a tie-breaking single in the seventh inning to lead California past Minnesota. Chuck Finley allowed seven hits in 6⅓ innings and Mark Eichhorn finished for his third save as California stopped a four-game losing streak.

Royals 7, Blue Jays 1: In Toronto, Bo Jackson hit his first home run of the season and Tom Gordon allowed five hits in seven innings to lead Kansas City Royals over Toronto. Jim Eisenreich drove in three runs with a homer and a two-run single for the Royals.

In games played Saturday:

Astros 6, Dodgers 5: In Los Angeles, the Astros crashed the Dodgers' 100th anniversary party with a little help from the host.

Dodgers' reliever Jay Howell, still looking for his first save this season, entered in the ninth inning to protect a one-run lead. Rafael Ramirez led off with a single, then scored on a double by pinch-hitter Ken Oberkfell. One out after Franklin Stubbs popped out, Terry Puhl drove in pinch-runner Gerald Young with a single to left field.

The Dodgers had been celebrating the 100th anniversary of the franchise's first game in Brooklyn.

Phillies 7, Cardinals 6: Philadelphia unleashed a rain of 19 hits in St. Louis, led by Ricky Jordan, whose fourth hit in the 10th broke a 5-5 tie. Lenny Dykstra opened Philadelphia's 10th with a single to right field, his third hit, and stole second as Tommy Herr struck out. Von Hayes was intentionally walked before Jordan lined his hit over second baseman Jose Oquendo.

Pirates 4, Cubs 3: Pittsburgh won its third straight with a homer and two runs by Jeff King and eight innings of strong pitching by John Smiley in Chicago.

Reds 8, Braves 1: Cincinnati, playing at home, set a club record with its ninth straight victory to start the season. Jack Armstrong got his third victory and Barry Larkin singled home two runs.

Mets 5, Expos 4: In New York, Frank Viola took a 5-1 lead into the ninth, but was replaced by John Franco after Andres Galarraga hit a home run for Montreal. After a two-run double by Spike Owen, Franco got Nelson Santovenia on a groundout for his fourth save.

Giants 6, Padres 4: San Francisco opened at home with a two-run homer by Will Clark in the third off Bruce Hurst, then added four runs in the sixth on the way to breaking a three-game losing streak.

Brewers 2, Red Sox 0: In an American League game in Milwaukee, Teddy Higuera pitched the Brewers' third straight shutout, setting a club record. With the defeat of Boston, Milwaukee has not given up a run in 29 innings, breaking the team's previous mark of 24.

Athletics 7, Mariners 6: In Oakland, California, Rickey Henderson singled home the tying run for Oakland with two outs in the ninth. He then doubled in the 11th and scored the winner on Carney Lansford's two-out single.

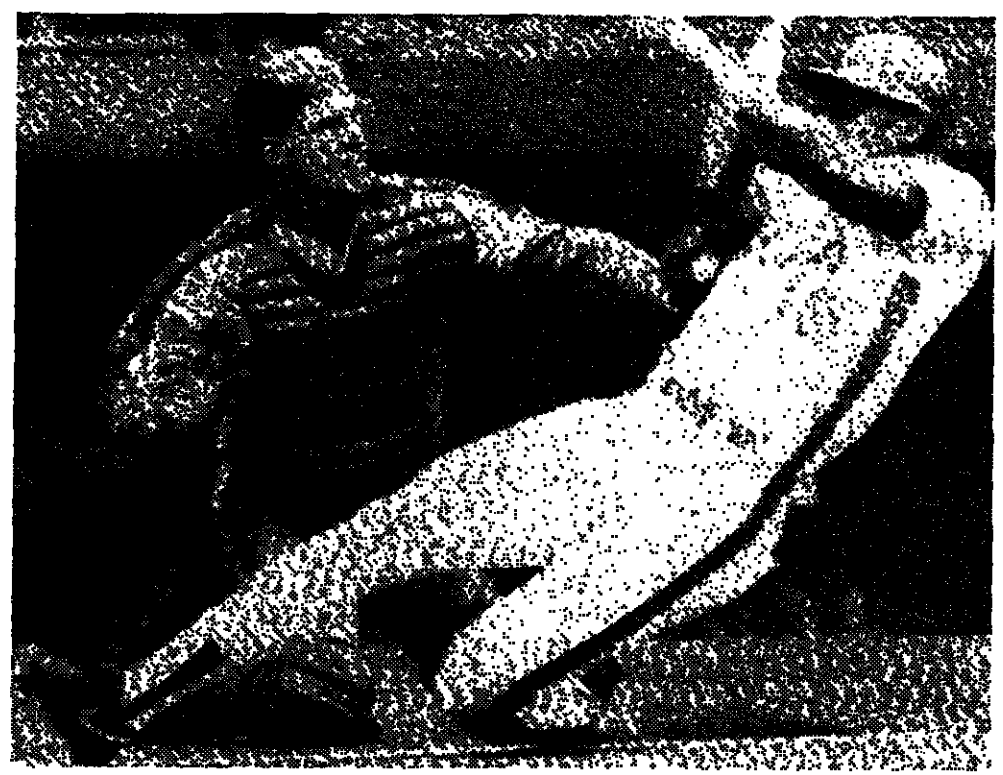
Tigers 3, Orioles 2: In Baltimore, Detroit broke a streak of 18 scoreless innings with a three-run rally in the eighth.

Indians 8, White Sox 4: Rookie Sandy Alomar hit his first American League homer and drove in five runs and Tom Candiotti overcame a shaky start to give Cleveland the victory at home.

Blue Jays 5, Royals 1: In Toronto, Dave Stieb won his third straight start and Junior Felix had three hits and drove in three runs to power the Blue Jays.

Twins 8, Angels 0: Kent Hrbek and Randy Bush had first-inning home runs and David West and John Candelaria combined on a six-hitter as Minnesota defeated California in Minneapolis. The Twins have four straight victories.

Rangers 9, Yankees 6: In Arlington, Texas, the Rangers had 5 of their 14 hits off Greg Cadaret in a four-run first inning and overcame four New York homers.



Ray Stubblebine/Reuters

Darryl Strawberry of the Mets being welcomed home with a tag from Mike Fitzgerald of the Expos.

Unsinking Fastball Sinks a Perfect Game

New York Times Service

Trailing the Seattle Mariners by six runs was bad enough; being held hitless and runless on their own field was even worse. But to the world champion Oakland Athletics, being on the imperfect side of a perfect game was simply intolerable.

And so on Friday night when Ken Phelps stepped to the plate as a pinch-hitter with two out in the bottom of the ninth and not so much as a walk to his team's credit, Brian Holman's bid for immortality had run its course.

Phelps lifted Holman's first pitch, a sinking fastball that did not sink, 370 feet (112 meters) over the right-field fence in Oakland, California, shattering a shutout, a no-hitter and a perfect game and bringing the score to 6-1.

Holman, 25, who had thrown 103 more-or-less perfect pitches, striking out seven and putting no strain on the defense, was surprised at what happened to pitch No. 104.

"I didn't think he was going to swing at the first pitch," he said.

Paul Sakuma/The Associated Press

Pitcher Brian Holman, who was one out away from perfection.

The right-hander, obtained from Montreal in the Mark Langston trade in May, faced his finest inning in the seventh when he retired the top of one of baseball's best batting orders by getting Rickey Henderson on a fly to center, Stan Javier on a grounder to second and striking out Jose Canesco on a 3-2 pitch.

It was only then, Holman said, that he realized he had a perfect game working. "Everybody in the dugout acted as if I had the plague," he said.

Holman's rhythm may have been broken in the top of the ninth when a defensive shift that eliminated Seattle's designated hitter forced him to go to bat.

Italy Rejects Reports of Cup Terror Threat

Reuters

ROME — Italian security officials on Sunday played down reports that a Palestinian guerrilla group may be planning an attack on British soccer fans during the World Cup finals in Italy in June.

Giancarlo Ruffino, undersecretary at the Italian Interior Ministry, said that there was no evidence to back the claims. the assertions were made Friday by a spokesman for families of the victims of a Pan American World Airways flight that exploded over Scotland in December 1988.

The spokesman, Jim Swire, told British newspapers that he believed the Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal was planning an attack at an airport or soccer stadium on the island of Sardinia in June, where England and Ireland will play their first round World Cup matches.

The chief of national public order in Italy, Gustavo Capuccio, said various measures had already been taken.

"For the past year we have been working on concrete matters, on things that really could take place," he said. "This is certainly one of the possibilities but at the moment there is no concrete cause for alarm."

Mr. Swire's allegations provoked concern in Italy, which has often been the setting for attacks by Middle Eastern guerrilla groups.

In December 1985, 16 persons were killed when a four-man Arab commando team attacked the Fiumicino airport in Rome. An Italian court sentenced Abu Nidal, leader of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, in absentia to life imprisonment for his role in the attack.

On Sardinia, the police said their main concern remained how to prevent violence between rival fans of England, the Netherlands and Ireland, who along with Egypt will play their World Cup matches on the Mediterranean island.

George Is Top NFL Pick, Going to Colts in Trade

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The year of the junior started early Sunday as five underclassmen were taken with the first seven picks of an National Football League draft dominated by defense.

It was the first draft ever open unconditionally to underclassmen, and teams jumped on them despite reservations about their lack of experience.

Altogether, eight were chosen with the 25 picks of the first round, starting with Illinois quarterback Jeff George as the No. 1 pick by the Indianapolis Colts, and including Alabama linebacker Keith McCants by the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, Southern Cal linebacker Junior Seau by the San Deigo Chargers, defensive back Mark Carrier by the Chicago Bears and Houston Heisman Trophy winner Andre Ware by the Detroit Lions.

"Experience will take place during mini-camp," said Seau, the fifth pick overall despite having started just one year at USC after sitting out as a freshman because he failed to meet academic standards.

Seau was one of seven linebackers and 13 defensive players chosen with the first 18 picks in what was supposed to be a year for linebackers and running backs. It was for linebackers, but the running backs waited until later as the quest for big men had them going early.

No running back was selected between the second choice, when the New York Jets took Penn State's Blair Thomas, and the 17th, when Dallas traded up to choose Florida's Emmitt Smith, another junior. A total of six runners were picked, almost all of them late, while 14 of the 25 first-rounders were defensive players.

George, who on Friday signed a six-year, $15 million package with Indianapolis, was the first pick, the Colts having obtained it for tackle Chris Hinton, wide receiver Andre Rison and next year's No. 1.

He was followed by two seniors, Thomas and Miami defensive tackle Cortez Kennedy, who went to Seattle after the Seahawks gave up the eighth and 10th picks to move into New England's No. 3 slot.

Then came the rush to underclassmen. McCants, projected as the top pick only two weeks ago but dogged by reports of a bad knee, went to Tampa Bay, where he will be reunited with the man who recruited him for Alabama, Ray Perkins.

Seau went to the Chargers, who had been ready to take huge offensive tackle Richmond Webb of Texas A&M and were delighted to get what they hope will be an instant star for their defense.

In the first big surprise, Seau's USC teammate, Carrier, went to Chicago, and the Bears signed the safety immediately to avoid training camp holdout problems that coach Mike Ditka said hurt both their No. 1 choices a year ago.

Ware went to Detroit, where he will find a familiar run-and-shoot offense and fellow Heisman winner in Barry Sanders in the backfield.

Of the juniors, Carrier was the shocker — he was considered no more than a late first- or second-round choice by most teams. One reason is that he had already agreed to a five-year deal.

Another one came five picks later at No. 11, when the Raiders made one of their classic picks — Anthony Smith, a defensive end from Arizona who has a history o knee problems and played at thre colleges, starting with Alabama.

After Ware, taken by Detroi with the seventh pick, came Arizona linebacker Chris Singleton t New England; Webb, the Texa A&M offensive tackle, to Miami North Carolina State defensiv tackle Ray Agnew to New England; Smith to the Raiders; Bay for linebacker James Francis t Cincinnati; Michigan State line backer Percy Snow to Kansas City and West Virginia defensive en Renaldo Turnbull to New Orleans

Then came another junior Houston's Lamar Lathon to th Oilers, where he will play for hi college coach, Jack Pardee, followed by defensive back J.D. Williams of Fresno State to Buffalo and Smith, the seventh junior, t the Cowboys, who gave up an extra third-rounder to move up.

Green Bay had two picks, on for linebacker Tony Bennett o Mississippi, the other for running back Darrell Thompson of Minnesota. Then Washington's Stev Broussard became the third running back in four picks when h was chosen by Atlanta.

Pittsburgh took Eric Green, th 270-pound tight end from Liberty Philadelphia added speed to its secondary with Georgia's Ben Smith the Los Angeles Rams took Washington center Bern Brostek; th New York Giants took Georgi running back Rodney Hampton another junior, and San Francisc finished the round by picking Dexter Carter, a running back-wide re ceiver from Florida State.

First Round Picks

(Positions listed are those projected by the drafting teams, not necessarily those played in college.)

1. Indianapolis, Jeff George, qb, Illinois; 2. New York Jets, Blair Thomas, rb, Penn State; 3. Seattle (from New England), Cortez Kennedy, dt, Miami, Fla; 4. Tampa Bay, Keith McCants, lb, Alabama; 5. San Diego, Junior Seau, lb, Southern California; 6. Chicago, Mark Carrier, db, Southern California; 7. Detroit, Andre Ware, qb, Houston; 8. New England (from Seattle), Chris Singleton, lb, Arizona; 9. Miami, Richmond Webb, ot, Texas A&M; 10. New England (from Seattle), Ray Agnew, dl, North Carolina State; 11. Los Angeles Raiders, Anthony Smith, de, Arizona; 12. Cincinnati, James Francis, lb, Baylor; 13. Kansas City, Percy Snow, lb, Michigan State; 14. New Orleans, Renaldo Turnbull, de, West Virginia; 15. Houston, Lamar Lathon, lb, Houston; 16. Buffalo, James Williams, db, Fresno State; 18. Green Bay (from Cleveland), Tony Bennett, lb, Mississippi; 19. Green Bay, Darrell Thompson, rb, Minnesota; 20. Atlanta (from Washington), Steve Broussard, rb, Washington State; 21. Pittsburgh (from Minnesota through Dallas), Eric Green, te, Liberty; 22. Philadelphia, Ben Smith, db, Georgia; 23. Los Angeles Rams, Bern Brostek, c, Washington; 24. New York Giants, Rodney Hampton, rb, Georgia; 26. Dallas, Alexander Wright, wr, Auburn; 27. Atlanta, Darion Conner, lb, Jackson State; 28. New York Jets, Reggie Rembert, wr, West Virginia; 29. Seattle (from New England), Terry Wooden, lb, Syracuse; 30. Tampa Bay, Reggie Cobb, rb, Tennessee; 31. Phoenix, Anthony Thompson, rb, Indiana; 32. Chicago, Fred Washington, dl, Texas Christian; 33. Chicago (from San Diego), Ron Cox, lb, Fresno State. 34. Seattle, Robert Blackmon, db, Baylor; 35. Detroit, Dan Owens, de, Southern California; 36. Indianapolis, Anthony Johnson, rb, Notre Dame; 37. Los Angeles Raiders, Aaron Wallace, lb, Texas A&M; 38. Cincinnati, Harold Green, rb, South Carolina; 39. Miami, Keith Sims, g, Iowa State.

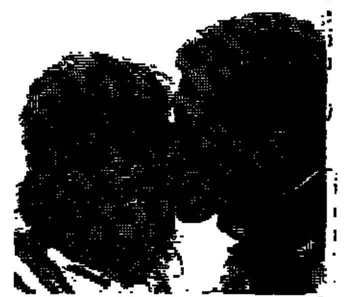
SIDELINES

Scot and Pole Win London Marathon

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Allister Hutton of Scotland romped away with the London Marathon on Sunday, breaking clear with 10 miles (16 kilometers) left and finishing half a minute ahead of the field of 26,000 runners in 2 hours, 10 minutes, 10 seconds. Salvatore Bettiol of Italy placed second and Juan Romera of Spain came home third.

The women's race was won by Wanda Panfil of Poland, who finished second last year and fended off a strong American challenge to clock 2:26.31. Francie Larrieu-Smith of the United States finished second in 2:28:01, while another American, Lisa Weidenbach, placed third.

Officials reported that a runner collapsed during the event and later died. Organizers of the race said they believed that the 39-year-old athlete was the victim of a heart attack. *(AP, UPI)*



AFP

Wanda Panfil and Allister Hutton celebrate their victories.

Langer Hangs On to Win Madrid Golf

MADRID (Reuters) — Bernhard Langer of West Germany withstood a record-breaking rally by Brett Ogle of Australia to win the Madrid Open golf championship on Sunday.

The West German, who begins the defense of his Spanish Open title on Thursday, needed a par on the last hole for a final round 67 to secure a one-shot victory over another Australian, Rodger Davis. It was Langer's 21st victory on the European tour.

But the day was dominated by Ogle, who shot a 61 to shatter Seve Ballesteros's 10-year-old course record and haul himself from overnight obscurity into third place, one shot behind Davis. Ogle carded an eagle and nine birdies in his 11-under-par round, which was just one shot off the European Tour best.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

lajor League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
ronto	8	4	.667	—
lwaukee	6	4	.600	1
iltimore	5	6	.455	2½
ston	5	6	.455	2½
veland	4	5	.444	2½
w York	4	5	.444	2½
troit	5	7	.417	3

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
kland	9	2	.818	—
icago	5	3	.625	2½
nnesota	6	6	.500	3½
xas	6	6	.500	3½
lifornia	5	6	.455	4
nsas City	4	6	.400	4½
attle	3	9	.250	6½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
ntreal	7	5	.583	—
tsburgh	7	5	.583	—
icago	6	6	.500	1
iladelphia	6	6	.500	1
w York	5	7	.417	2
Louis	5	7	.417	2

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
cinnati	9	0	1.000	—
Diego	6	5	.545	4
Angeles	7	6	.538	4
uston	5	6	.455	5
Francisco	4	7	.364	6
anta	1	8	.111	8

iday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

iton 000 000 000—0 4 0
waukee 030 000 02x—5 7 0

oddicker, Murphy (8) and Pena; Filer, sas (7), Crim (8) and Surhoff. W—Filer, 1- —Boddicker, 1-2. Sv— Crim (1). HR—Milkee, Deer (2).

roit 000 000 000—0 3 0
timore 122 000 10x—6 9 0

obinson, Nunez (3), Wojnick (7) and ith; Milacki, Hickey (7), Holton (9) and Nelon. W—Milacki, 1-0. L—Robinson, 0-1.

nsas City 000 004 200—6 9 1
onto 300 273 02x—17 19 1

aberhagen, McWilliams (5), Aquino (5) Macfarlane; Stottlemyre, Acker (7), s (8), Ward (9) and Myers, Virgil (8). W—ttlemyre, 1-2. L—Saberhagen, 1-1. HRs—onto, Bell (3), McGriff (3), Gruber (3), rs (1), Liriano (1).

ifornia 000 000 001— 1 6 1
nesota 000 291 10x—13 11 1

bott, Fraser (5), Bailes (5), Corbett (8) and rish, Orton (6); Tapani, Wayne (9) and per, Ortiz (8). W—Tapani, 2-1. L—Abbott, 0-1. —Minnesota, Puckett (1), Harper (1).

York 011 100 002—5 5 0
s 000 201 30x—6 11 1

wkins, Guetterman (6) and Cerone; n, Mielke (8), Russell (8) and Petralli, ley (9). W—Ryan, 3-0. L—Guetterman, 0- —Russell (2). HRs—New York, Hall (1), ne (1), Mattingly (1). Texas, Sierra (3).

ttle 000 028 000—6 11 0
and 000 000 001—1 1 1

lman and Valle; Welch, Norris (8), Otto nd Hassey. W—Holman, 2-1. L—Welch, 2- R—Oakland, Phelps (1).

Chicago at Cleveland, ppd., rain

NATIONAL LEAGUE

burgh 032 004 0—9 9 1
ago 001 210 x—4 12 2

Only 6 innings played due to rain)

rrell, Roesler (5), Ruskin (6) and LaValliere, Slaught (6); Bielecki, Kraemer (5), Wilkins (6), Pico (6) and Girardi, Wrona (6). W—Roesler, 1-0. L—Bielecki, 0-1. HRs—Pittsburgh, Bonilla 2 (5).

Montreal 011 000 000—2 7 1
New York 000 001 000—1 2 1

Smith, Burke (9) and Santovenia; Darling, Musselman (6), Ojeda (7), Machado (9) and Lyons. W—Smith, 2-1. L—Darling, 0-2. Sv—Burke (3). HR—Montreal, Walker (1).

Philadelphia 020 000 010—3 6 0
St. Louis 000 000 000—0 3 1

Cook and Daulton; Smith, Horton (9) and Zeile. W—Cook, 2-0. L—Smith, 1-2. HR—Philadelphia, V.Hayes (2).

San Francisco 000 020 000—2 9 2
San Diego 005 002 02x—9 7 0

Reuschel, McGaffigan (7) and Kennedy; Whitson and Santiago. W—Whitson, 1-0. L—Reuschel, 1-1. HRs—San Diego, JaClark (2), Santiago (3).

Houston 020 011 000—4 4 1
Los Angeles 000 110 000—2 7 0

Deshaies, Smith (9) and Biggio; Belcher, Crews (8) and Hernandez. W— Deshaies, 1-0. L—Belcher, 1-1. Sv—Smith (3). HRs—Houston, Stubbs (2), Davis (2). Los Angeles, Brooks (4).

Atlanta at Cincinnati, ppd., rain

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California 000 000 000—0 6 2
Minnesota 500 200 10x—8 12 0

Blyleven, Corbett (5), Witt (6), Eichhorn (7) and Orton; West, Candelaria (6) and Harper, Ortiz (8). W—West, 1-2. L— Blyleven, 0-2. Sv—Candelaria (1). HRs— Minnesota, Hrbek (3), Bush (1).

Detroit 000 000 030—3 8 0
Baltimore 100 001 000—2 7 0

Petry, Lugo (6), Henneman (8) and Salas, Heath (8); Tibbs, Aldrich (7), Price (8) and Melvin. W—Lugo, 2-0. L— Aldrich, 1-2. Sv—Henneman (3).

Chicago 400 000 000—4 4 1
Cleveland 010 502 00x—8 9 1

Perez, Long (4), Radinsky (7), Patterson (8) and Fisk; Candiotti, Guante (8), D.Jones (9) and Alomar. W—Candiotti, 2-0. L—Perez, 1-1. HRs—Chicago, C.Martinez (1). Cleveland, Maldonado (2), Alomar (1).

Kansas City 010 000 000—1 8 2
Toronto 120 001 01x—5 10 0

Gubicza, Farr (5), M.Davis (8) and Boone; Stieb, Ward (6), Henke (9) and Myers. W—Stieb, 3-0. L—Gubicza, 1-2.

Boston 000 000 000—0 4 2
Milwaukee 110 000 00x—2 3 0

Hetzel, G.Harris (7), Reardon (8) and Pena; Higuera and Surhoff. W—Higuera, 2-0. L—Hetzel, 0-1.

Seattle 104 001 000 00—6 10 2
Oakland 100 003 002 01—7 10 0

(11 innings)

Johnson, Swift (7), Jackson (7), Schooler (9), Reed (11) and Valle; Moore, Young (6), Eckersley (11) and Steinbach. W—Eckersley, 1-0. L—Reed, 0-1. HRs— Seattle, Griffey (3), Valle (2). Oakland, Canseco (3), D.Henderson (3).

New York 010 110 102—6 12 0
Texas 400 310 10x—9 14 1

Cadaret, Parker (4), Plunk (7), Robinson (8) and Geren; Hough, Mielke (7), Jeffcoat (8), McMurtry (9), Rogers (9), Russell (9) and Kreuter. W—Hough, 1-1. L— Cadaret, 0-1. Sv—Russell (3). HRs—New York, Winfield 2 (2), Blowers 2 (2). Texas, Palmeiro (2), Buechele (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 000 010 003—4 8 0
New York 000 301 20x—5 9 0

Boyd, Hall (8), Sampen (8) and Fitzgerald; Viola, Franco (9) and Lyons. W— Viola, 3-0. L—Boyd, 1-1. Sv—Franco (4). HRs—Montreal, Galarraga (1). New York, Strawberry (2), Elster (1).

Atlanta 000 100 000—1 6 4
Cincinnati 210 003 20x—8 11 0

Clary, Henry (6), Castillo (7), Valdez (7) and Whitt; Armstrong, Charlton (7), Layana (8), Ki.Gross (9) and Oliver. W— Armstrong, 3-0. L—Clary, 0-1.

Pittsburgh 010 120 000—4 8 1
Chicago 000 000 030—3 8 2

Smiley, Landrum (8) and Slaught; S.Wilson, Lancaster (5), Assenmacher (6), Kraemer (8), Williams (9) and Girardi. W—Smiley, 1-2. L—S.Wilson, 0-3. Sv—Landrum (1). HRs—Pittsburgh, King (1), Slaught (1).

Philadelphia 050 000 000 2—7 19 3
St. Louis 104 000 000 1—6 9 1

(10 innings)

Mulholland, Carman (3), Akerfelds (5), McElroy (6), Parrett (7), McDowell (9) and Daulton, Lake (7); DeLeon, Tewksbury (2), DiPino (2), Horton (6), Costello (8), Dayley (9), Terry (9) and Zeile. W— McDowell, 1-0. L—Terry, 0-1. HR—St. Louis, Guerrero (2).

San Francisco 002 004 000—6 10 0
San Diego 000 100 300—4 5 1

LaCoss, Brantley (7), Bedrosian (9) and G.Carter; Hurst, Schiraldi (6), Harris (8) and Santiago. W—LaCoss, 3-0. L—Hurst, 0-2. Sv—Bedrosian (1). HR—San Francisco, W.Clark (2).

Houston 201 010 002—6 10 2
Los Angeles 101 201 000—5 10 1

Clancy, Schatzeder (5), Agosto (6), D.Smith (9) and Trevino, Biggio (9); Valenzuela, Aase (7), J.Howell (9) and Scioscia. W—Agosto, 1-1. L—J.Howell, 1-1. Sv—D.Smith (4). HRs—Houston, G.Davis (3), Candaele (1).

Japan Baseball

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	9	4	0	.692	—
Taiyo	7	3	1	.682	½
Yakult	5	5	0	.500	2½
Hanshin	5	7	0	.417	3½
Chunichi	4	7	1	.375	4
Hiroshima	4	8	0	.333	4½

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	7	2	0	.778	—
Orix	7	2	1	.750	—
Lotte	4	2	0	.667	1½
Nippon Ham	4	5	0	.444	2
Daiei	2	7	1	.250	5
Kintetsu	1	9	0	.100	6½

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Yomiuri 7, Hanshin 6, 11 innings
Yakult 9, Hiroshima 7
Orix 15, Daiei 5

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Hanshin 10, Yomiuri 3
Taiyo 4, Chunichi 3, 8 innings, rain
Seibu 4, Kintetsu 1

CYCLING

World Cup Race in Meerssen, Netherlands

1. Adri van der Poel, Netherlands, 6hr 17min 17sec; 2. Luc Roosen , Belgium; 3. Jelle Nijdam, Netherlands, 4. Jan Goessens, Belgium; 5. FrancoBallerini, Italy; 6. Jean-Claude Leclercq, France; 7. Andreas Kappes, WGermany; 8. Gianni Bugno, Italy; 9. Johan Museeuw, Belgium; 10. PhilAnderson, Australia.

World Cup Standings

1. Moreno Argentin, Italy, 62 pts; 2. Gianni Bugno, Italy, 61; 3. RudyDhaenens, Belgium, 60; 4. John Talen, Netherlands, 39; 5. Adri van der Poel, Netherlands, and Luc Roosen, Belgium, both 38; 7. Jean-Claude Leclercq , France, 37; 8. Johan Museeuw, Belgium, 33; 9. Maurizio Fondriest, Italy, 32; 10. Gilles Delion, France, 30

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Philadelphia	53	28	.654	—
z-Boston	51	30	.630	2
z-New York	45	36	.556	8
Washington	31	50	.383	22
Miami	18	64	.220	35½
New Jersey	17	64	.210	36

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Detroit	58	23	.716	—
z-Chicago	55	26	.679	3
z-Milwaukee	44	38	.537	14½
z-Cleveland	41	40	.506	17
z-Indiana	41	40	.506	17
Atlanta	41	41	.500	17½
Orlando	17	64	.210	41

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
z-San Antonio	55	26	.679	—
z-Utah	55	26	.679	—
z-Dallas	46	35	.568	9
z-Denver	42	39	.519	13
Houston	40	41	.494	15
Minnesota	22	59	.272	33
Charlotte	19	62	.235	36

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-LA Lakers	63	18	.778	—
z-Portland	58	23	.716	5
z-Phoenix	54	27	.667	9
Seattle	41	40	.506	22
Golden State	36	45	.444	27
LA Clippers	30	52	.366	33½
Sacramento	23	59	.280	40½

x-clinched conference title
y-clinched division title
z-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Cleveland 35 36 23 24—118
Orlando 24 28 29 22—104

Price 7-12 2-2 19, Ehlo 7-15 4-6 19; Catledge 10-15 1-2 21, Reynolds 6-13 9-11 21. Rebounds: Cleveland 57 (Nance 15), Orlando 58 (Acres 8). Assists: Cleveland 30 (Price 10), Orlando 27 (Skiles 11).

Washington 24 31 27 30—112
Miami 32 35 17 23—117

Eackles 8-16 3-4 23, King 5-12 9-11 19; Edwards 11-22 6-6 28, Douglas 7-13 8-14 22. Rebounds: Washington 55 (Walker, Horton 7), Miami 60 (Seikaly 13). Assists: Washington 26 (Walker, Eackles 4), Miami 31 (Douglas 12).

Chicago 24 25 22 35—116
Boston 38 26 24 32—120

Jordan 21-29 3-3 45, King 5-8 4-5 14; Lewis 9-17 10-11 28, Pinckney 6-8 7-8 19. Rebounds: Chicago 46 (Jordan 8), Boston 48 (McHale 11). Assists: Chicago 23 (Jordan 9), Boston 31 (Bagley 11).

Detroit 26 28 35 24 16—121
Indiana 32 24 18 31 10—115

Aguirre 10-20 5-6 25, Edwards 8-12 6-9 22; Miller 11-24 14-14 38, Smits 7-12 6-9 20. Rebounds: Detroit 67 (Rodman 17), Indiana 46 (Schrempf, Smits 8). Assists: Detroit 16 (Thomas 6), Indiana 20 (Green 5).

Atlanta 26 31 33 36—126
New York 28 23 25 36—112

D.Wilkins 14-21 3-4 32, Malone 6-11 6-7 18; Ewing 8-16 8-9 24, Vandeweghe 10-16 0-0 22. Rebounds: Atlanta 52 (Malone 10), New York 49 (Ewing 10). Assists: Atlanta 27 (Rivers, Webb 6), New York 24 (G.Wilkins, Jackson 6).

Houston 34 27 38 21—120
Dallas 29 28 34 30—121

Floyd 15-25 2-3 35, Olajuwon 11-17 1-5 23; Harper 9-18 6-7 26, Blackman 6-15 6-7 18. Rebounds: Houston 56 (Olajuwon 12), Dallas 49 (Tarpley 10). Assists: Houston 29 (Floyd 8). Dallas 25 (Harper 8).

San Antonio 36 34 17 25—112
Denver 31 28 28 21—108

Robinson 7-16 12-17 26, Cummings 8-21 8-9 24; Davis 11-19 2-2 25, English 9-14 2-2 20, Lever 9-16 1-3 20. Rebounds: San Antonio 68 (Cummings 12), Denver 64 (Lever 22). Assists: San Antonio 23 (Wingate 7), Denver 30 (Lever 11).

Minnesota 25 22 27 15—89
Utah 20 24 26 27—97

Campbell 9-15 5-7 23, Murphy 7-18 4-7 21; Malone 14-19 8-10 36, Stockton 6-12 5-7 17. Rebounds: Minnesota 52 (Murphy 13), Utah 44 (Malone 10). Assists: Minnesota 19 (Richardson 7), Utah 26 (Stockton 18).

LA Clippers 19 22 31 26— 99
Seattle 39 34 23 25—121

Smith 10-11 3-6 23, Benjamin 5-12 5-6 15; Ellis 13-16 1-1 36, Cage 8-12 2-4 18. Rebounds: LA Clippers 55 (Benjamin 9), Seattle 49 (Cage 12). Assists: LA Clippers 14 (Garland 3), Seattle 31 (McMillan 10).

Golden State 23 31 31 21—106
Phoenix 35 28 31 29—123

Mullin 11-22 11-14 34, Hardaway 8-19 4-4 20; Hornacek 11-14 4-6 29, Chambers 9-18 8-10 26. Rebounds: Golden State 60 (Hardawyay, Upshaw 7), Phoenix 60 (Rambis 12). Assists: Golden State 22 (Hardaway 8), Phoenix 32 (K.Johnson 10).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Miami 22 34 27 26—109
Atlanta 31 32 37 30—130

Edwards 9-13 2-2 21, G.Long 8-12 0-0 16; Wilkins 14-22 7-8 36, Willis 9-14 0-0 18. Rebounds: Miami 58 (G.Long 14), Atlanta 46 (Willis 9). Assists: Miami 27 (Douglas 9), Atlanta 30 (Rivers 7).

New Jersey 24 26 26 19—95
Milwaukee 28 23 18 27—96

Short 8-15 8-9 24, Morris 7-19 6-7 20; Humphries 9-18 5-6 23, Sikma 6-11 6-7 19. Rebounds: New Jersey 65 (Dudley 13). Milwaukee 44 (Sikma, Robertson 8). Assists: New Jersey 17 (Conner, Blaylock 4). Milwaukee 28 (Humphries 10).

Portland 23 30 32 33—118
Sacramento 27 27 26 30—110

Petrovic 11-19 2-3 24, Williams 7-12 5-7 19, Drexler 8-23 2-4 19; Del Negro 8-14 12-15 28, Carr 7-18 5-7 19. Rebounds: Portland 69 (Drexler 13), Sacramento 54 (Ellison 10). Assists: Portland 23 (Young, Drexler 6), Sacramento 25 (Del Negro 10).

LA Lakers 38 27 29 31—125
LA Clippers 36 29 25 25—115

Johnson 10-21 5-5 30, Worthy 12-13 2-3 28; Manning 10-14 10-12 30, Smith 9-15 4-5 22. Rebounds: LA Lakers 40 (Johnson 8), LA Clippers 44 (Benjamin 12). Assists: LA Lakers 30 (Johnson 12), LA Clippers 27 (Garrick 9).

HOCKEY

NHL Playoffs

DIVISION FINALS
(Series are the best of seven games.)
FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Norris Division

St. Louis 0 1 2—3
Chicago 1 1 3—5

First Period—1, Chicago, Larmer 3 (Yawney, D.Wilson), 12:20 (pp). Second Period—2, St. Louis, Hull 7 (Oates, Brind'Amour), :35. 3, Chicago, Presley 4, 6:18. Third Period—4, St. Louis, Hull 8 (Brind'Amour, MacLean), 7:06 (pp). 5, Chicago, T.Murray 1 (D.Wilson, Savard), 8:37 (pp). 6, Chicago, Thomas 3, 8:47. 7, St. Louis, P.Cavallini 2 (Brind'Amour, Lalor), 14:34. 8, Chicago, Roenick 6 (Gilbert), 19:46 (en).

Shots on goal—St. Louis (on Millen) 10-7-10—27. Chicago (on Riendeau) 8-14-7—29.

Series is tied 1-1

Smythe Division

Los Angeles 0 0 1—1
Edmonton 1 1 4—6

First Period—1, Edmonton, Gelinas 2 (Murphy, Graves), 9:12. Second Period—2, Edmonton, Simpson 5 (Messier, Ruotsalainen), 11:11 (pp). Third Period—3, Los Angeles, Kontos 1 (Benning, Duchesne), 3:45 (pp). 4, Edmonton, Kurri 5 (Messier, Ruotsalainen), 13:14 (pp). 5, Edmonton, Lamb 4 (Simpson, Gregg), 14:29 (pp). 6, Edmonton, Tikkanen 7 (Gregg), 16:38 (sh-en). 7, Edmonton, MacTavish 1 (Simpson, Anderson), 17:39.

Shots on goal—Los Angeles (on Ranford, Reddick) 11-15-9—35. Edmonton (on Hrudey) 6-10-9—25.

Edmonton leads series 2-0

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Adams Division

Montreal 1 2 1 0—4
Boston 1 2 1 1—5

First Period—1, Montreal, McPhee 1 (Courtnall), 1:48. 2, Boston, Propp 2 (Janney, Bourque), 6:24. Second Period—3, Montreal, Richer 6 (Carson, Skrudland), 1:54. 4, Boston, Neely 5 (Janney, Propp), 3:43. 5, Montreal, Corson 2 (Richer, Skrudland), 5:30. 6, Boston, Carter 1 (Bourque, Carpenter), 12:28. Third Period—7, Montreal, Richer 7 (Skrudland), 12:50. 8, Boston, Neely 6 (Bourque, Janney), 18:11 (pp). Overtime—9, Boston, Galley 2 (Janney, Propp), 3:42.

Shots on goal—Montreal (on Moog) 9-14-8-3—34. Boston (on Roy) 9-8-5-2—24.

Boston leads series 2-0

Patrick Division

Washington 2 3 1—6
N.Y. Rangers 1 2 0—3

First Period—1, Washington, Ridley 2 (Johansson, Hatcher), 7:36. 2, Washington, Druce 5 (Stevens, Courtnall), 8:59 (pp). 3, New York, Kisio 2 (Mullen, Patrick), 10:29. Second Period—4, Washington, Joyce 2 (Ridley), :45. 5, Washington, Druce 6 (Hunter, Courtnall), 1:10. 6, New York, Patrick 3 (Nicholls, Gartner), 2:27. 7, Washington, Hunter 3 (Stevens, Courtnall), 4:53 (pp). 8, New York, Gartner 5 (Nicholls, Turcotte), 19:26 (pp). Third Period—9, Washington, Druce 7, 19:07 (sh-en).

Shots on goal—Washington (on Vanbiesbrouck, Richter) 8-8-9—25. New York (on Beaupre) 12-8-8—28.

Series is tied 1-1

World Championship

ROUND ROBIN STANDINGS
(Through Friday)

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Canada	4	0	0	8	25	9
Czechoslovakia	4	0	0	8	23	4
Sweden	4	0	0	8	20	6
Soviet Union	4	0	0	8	30	5
Finland	0	4	0	0	10	20
Norway	0	4	0	0	5	30
United States	0	4	0	0	6	29
West Germany	0	4	0	0	3	19

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Canada 8, Norway 0
Sweden 6, United States 1
Czechoslovakia 3, West Germany 0
Soviet Union 6, Finland 1

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

United States 6, West Germany 3
Sweden 3, Soviet Union 1

TENNIS

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT
In Largo, Florida
Quarterfinals

Monica Seles (1), Yugoslavia, def. Susan Sloane (8), U.S., 6-2, 6-0; Katerina Maleeva (4), Bulgaria, def. Sandra Cecchini (7), Italy, 6-4, 6-2; Conchita Martinez (3), Spain, def. Cammy MacGregor, U.S., 6-2, 6-3; Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario (2), Spain, def. Helen Kelesi (6), Canada, 6-3, 6-2.

Semifinals

Seles def. Martinez, 6-4, 6-0; Maleeva def. Sanchez Vicario, 6-4, 6-2.

MEN'S TOURNAMENTS
In Nice, France
Quarterfinals

Andrei Cherkasov, Soviet Union, def. Jay Berger (1), U.S., 2-6, 6-1, 6-3; Juan Aguilera, Spain, def. Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-4; Guy Forget, France, def. Goran Prpic, Yugoslavia, 7-6 (9-7), 6-2; Marc Rosset, Switzerland, def. Fabrice Santoro, France, 6-0, 5-7, 6-2.

Semifinals

Forget def. Cherkasov, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4; Aguilera def. Rosset, 6-3, 6-0.

Final

Aguilera def. Forget 2-6, 6-3, 6-4

In Seoul, Korea

Final

Alex Antonitsch, Austria, def. Pat Cash, Australia, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3.

SOCCER

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Ascoli 0, Lecce 2
Atalanta 1, Genoa 0
Bari 2, Cremonese 0
Bologna 2, Napoli 4
Inter Milan 2, Fiorentina 0
Juventus 1, AS Roma 1
Lazio 0, Udinese 0
Sampdoria 0, Cesena 0
Verona 2, AC Milan 1

Standings: Napoli 49; AC Milan 47; Inter Milan 43; Juventus 42; Sampdoria 41; AS Roma 40; Atalanta 35; Bologna 33; Lazio, Bari 31; Lecce 28; Genoa, Fiorentina, Cesena 26; Udinese, Verona 25; Cremonese 23; Ascoli 21. (Ascoli and Cremonese relegated)

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Feyenoord 2, Maastricht VV 0
Haarlem 0, FC Twente Enschede 1
Willem II Tilburg 1, Ajax 1
Roda JC Kerkrade 0, NEC Nijmegen 0
Vitesse Arnhem 0, FC Volendam 1
FC Utrecht 1, RKC Waalwijk 1
Fortuna Sittard 4, PSV Eindhoven 1
FC Groningen 2, Sparta Rotterdam 2
BVV Den Bosch 0, FC Den Haag 1

Standings: Ajax Amsterdam, PSV Eindhoven 45; FC Twente Enschede 40; Vitesse Arnhem, Roda JC Kerkrade 38; FC Volendam 37; Fortuna Sittard 36; RKC Waalwijk 35; FC Groningen 33; FC Den Haag 31 Feyenoord, Sparta 28; FC Utrecht 27; MVV 26; Willem II, NEC 34 BVV 23; Haarlem 14.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Brest 3, Nice 0
Caen 1, Sochaux 1
Cannes 2, Nantes 1
Lille 2, Metz 1
Monaco 2, Toulouse 0
Mulhouse 1, Auxerre 2
Paris St Germain 2, Olympique Marseille 1
St Etienne 1, Montpellier 0
Toulon 1, Racing Paris 0
Bordeaux 2, Lyon 0

Standings: Bordeaux 47, Olympique Marseille 46, Monaco 40, Paris St Germain 39, Sochaux, Auxerre 37; Nantes, Toulouse 34; Lyon, Brest 33; Metz, St Etienne, Cannes, Toulon 32; Lille, Caen 31; Montpellier 29; Nice, Racing Paris 27; Mulhouse 24.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 1, Millwall 0
Crystal Palace 2, Charlton 0
Derby County 0, Norwich 2
Liverpool 4, Chelsea 1
Luton 2, Arsenal 0
Manchester City 1, Everton 0
QPR 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0
Southampton 2, Nottingham Forest 0
Tottenham 2, Manchester United 1
Wimbledon 0, Coventry 0

Standings: Liverpool 70; Aston Villa 68; Tottenham 60; Everton 58; Arsenal 55; Chelsea 54; Southampton 52; Norwich 51; Queen's Park Rangers 50; Coventry 49; Wimbledon, Nottingham Forest 48; Manchester City 47; Manchester United, Crystal Palace 44; Derby County 43; Sheffield Wednesday 40; Luton 37; Charlton 30; Millwall 26.

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Bayern Munich 0, Fortuna Duesseldorf 0
FC Cologne 0, Karlsruhe SC 5
Eintracht Frankfurt 5, FC Nuremberg 1
VfB Stuttgart 3, Werder Bremen 1
Waldhof Mannheim 1, FC Homburg 2
Hamburger SV 3, B. Moenchengladbach 0
VfL Bochum 2, Borussia Dortmund 3
FC Kaiserslautern 2, Bayer Leverkusen 0
Bayer Uerdingen 1, St Pauli 0

Standings: Bayern Munich 43; Eintracht Frankfurt, Bayer Leverkusen, Cologne 38; Borussia Dortmund 36; VfB Stuttgart 33; Werder Bremen, St. Pauli 29; Nuremberg, Karlsruhe 28; Bayer Uerdingen, Kaiserslautern 27; Waldhof Mannheim 26; Hamburg, Bochum, Borussia Moenchengladbach, Fortuna Duesseldorf 25; Homburg 20.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Real Sociedad 2, Valencia 2
Real Madrid 3, Logrones 3
Celta Vigo 2, Atletico Madrid 0
Real Mallorca 1, FC Seville 1
Real Oviedo 2, Real Zaragoza 2
Osasuna Pamplona 1, Real Valladolid 0
Tenerife 1, Sporting Gijon 1
Castellon 1, Athletic Bilbao 0
Barcelona 1, Malaga 0
Rayo Vallecano 0, Cadiz 1

Standings: Real Madrid 57; Barcelona 48; Atletico Madrid, Valencia 47; FC Seville 42; Real Sociedad 41; Osasuna Pamplona 40; Logrones 39; Real Mallorca 37; Real Oviedo 36; Athletic Bilbao, Real Zaragoza 34; Sporting Gijon 30; Castellon 29; Real Valladolid 27; Tenerife 26; Cadiz 24; Malaga 23; Celta 22; Rayo Vallecano 17.

GOLF

Leading scores of the Madrid Open which ended Sunday at the 6,981-yard, par-72 Puerta de Hierro golf course in Madrid:

Bernhard Langer, W. Germany,	70-67-66-67—270
Rodger Davis, Australia,	67-70-68-66—271
Brett Ogle, Australia,	72-66-73-61—272
Magnus Sunesson, Sweden,	72-65-66-70—273
Ron Stelten, U.S.,	73-68-67-68—276
Philip Walton, Ireland,	70-69-71-67—277
Jose Rivero, Spain,	67-71-70-69—277
Gordon Brand Jnr, Britain,	68-70-72-68—278
John Hawksworth, Britain,	69-68-72-69—278
Greg Turner, New Zealand,	70-70-70-69—279
Jim Rutledge, Canada,	71-69-69-70—279

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON—Recalled Daryl Irvine, pitcher, from Pawtucket, International League. Sent Mike Rochford, pitcher, to Pawtucket.

National League

CINCINNATI—Assigned Terry McGriff, catcher, outright to Nashville, American Association. Called up Kip Gross, pitcher, from Nashville.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

INDIANA—Put Dyron Nix, forward, on the injured list. Activated Calvin Natt, forward, from the injured list.

Artist R.B. Kitaj's Route to Auschwitz

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Drancy is an ordinary stop on the Paris express underground to Charles de Gaulle airport. Too ordinary in view of its history, for Drancy was also a last stop on the way to Auschwitz: a half-finished housing project from which all but 12 of the 79 French deportation trains that carried Jews to their death departed.

It was a French-run camp guarded by French gendarmes through which some

MARY BLUME

70,000 Jews passed, except for those who died there in conditions so appalling that even a German sanitary officer objected. When Drancy was liberated on Aug. 18, 1944, only 1,500 inmates survived. The last convoy, two weeks earlier, included more than 300 children, at least one of them a baby born in the camp.

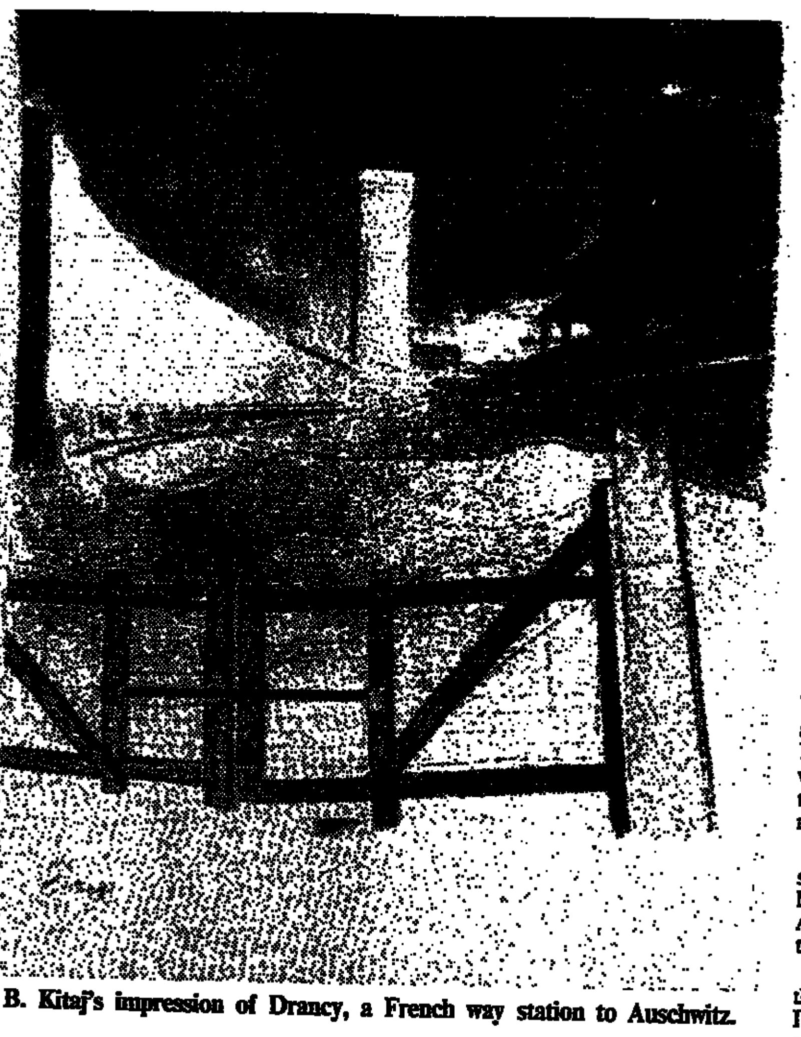
Today, the half-finished housing project has been completed and families live in rooms once occupied by deportees. A sports center covers the tunnel dug by prisoners and a monument bears the terrible statistics and a quotation from Lamentations that begins, "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?"

The London-based painter R. B. Kitaj and the American poet Anne Atik, who lives in Paris, made the 16-minute trip from the Gare du Nord to Drancy in 1985 and last winter produced a slim book called "Drancy" (published by Victoria Miro in London), with two Kitaj drawings and, by Atik, a short text and poem that begins, "Between the margins of this page / the truth won't fit." Says Atik, "We both feel very humble about it, we worked very humbly."

Kitaj, who came to Europe on the GI Bill in the 1950s (he was at Fort Dix with Philip Roth and was a classmate of David Hockney at the Royal College of Art), has been a wanderer since he left Ohio to join the merchant marine at the age of 16. "As a displaced person, he is well qualified to serve as a spokesman for our century," the poet and critic John Ashbery wrote in 1982.

Long viewed as one of Britain's most important painters — "I know of no painter now living from whom we can justifiably expect more," John Russell said in 1965 — Kitaj will have a retrospective at the Tate Gallery in 1993.

In about 1970, Kitaj, who had a secular upbringing, became fascinated by Jewish history, both for subject matter and iconography (chimney stacks and trains appear frequently in his work). "Some of us need a post-Auschwitz art even more than a post-painterly art," he said in 1980.



R. B. Kitaj's impression of Drancy, a French way station to Auschwitz.

"The few great Jewish artists never wished to be known as Jewish artists because they wanted to be considered as universalists. So do I, so does any artist," Kitaj said in his London studio. Now 57, he has close-cropped gray hair and eyes so deep-set behind his glasses that they sometimes seem closed. "The people who care about me are tolerant and amused by my obsession.

"It occurred to me that someone like myself had never brought this obsession into picture-making. The Jewish art that we know is third-rate, dancing Hasids and awful liturgical stuff. Imagine what a dancing Hasid would look like in the hands of a Degas, but the Jews never had anyone who could draw like Degas. So my obsession was always tied to picture-making."

Not that he has found, or even seeks, a definition of Jewish art. "If I say 'Jewish art' to people, even to dear friends, Jewish or not, it's like saying 'the world is round' in 1491. Each new painting sails off to where there be monsters," he has written.

As a wanderer and a Jew and as a painter fascinated by history and literature ("Some books have pictures and some pictures have books"), Kitaj has found an unlikely but crucial anchor in the Diaspora, the dispersion of the Jews after the Babylonians seized Jerusalem in the sixth century B.C. Last year he published "The First Diasporist Manifesto," about life as what Abraham in the Bible called "a stranger and a sojourner."

The Diasporist, according to Kitaj, is the outsider, the stray: van Gogh, Black Africans, the victims of Stalin and Pol Pot. And obviously the Jews: "Jews do not own Diaspora, they are not the only Diasporists by a long shot. They are merely mine." The Diasporist, he says, lives and paints in two or more societies at once: "In my time, half the painters of the great schools of Paris, New York and London were not born in their host countries."

It is not necessarily an unhappy destiny, he says, but one that imposes an edgy and ambiguous point of view: "The Diasporist pursues the phantom myths of nervous histories he claims for his own." He says that each painter is given to his century in art and that he is always aware that he is working in the century of the Shoah. His work bears the stamp of peril.

Diasporist painting, he says, is not based on its subject: a canvas about a whore he knew in Havana in his merchant seaman days is no less Diasporist than his drawing of Drancy or a painting he has worked on for 15 years called "The Jew, Etc." It shows a man in a fedora and business suit and old-fashioned, high-topped shoes, seated in profile by the wide window of a train compartment. His pose, hand to chin, is at once comfortable and close to disaster.

The scene is as banal and as resonant as the picture's title, taken from a collection of Turgenev's short stories. "I once read an account of the beautiful landscape between Budapest and Auschwitz. There were trains which were not cattle cars, in some places they charged Jews for their tickets, so people might have traveled that way."

If the Diasporist is by definition an outsider, it may seem contradictory that Kitaj has accepted membership in the Institute of Arts and Letters in the United States and the Royal Academy in London. He says not.

"I feel rather alien wherever I am, I feel that way in America, I felt that way in Paris, I feel alien in Israel or London. So you make a life for yourself, you wander or you make a nest, you mix with your hosts or you don't. When you ask me about these honors, I can take them or leave them and I took them.

"One reason I felt good about being elected to both places is because one is chosen by fellow artists, not by some established authority. I was the first American to be elected to the Royal Academy in 100 years. Somebody said to me, 'You're an American, you think it's romantic.' I guess he's right."

Kitaj is a passionate reader and he likes to write what he calls prefaces to his paintings. At one point he even thought of abandoning painting: "My retirement lasted about as long as Sugar Ray Leonard's." He is back at work after having suffered a heart attack last year.

"The doctor said it was an unimportant part of the heart that had been damaged," he said. "I didn't know there was any part of heart that is not important."

LANGUAGE

Martinis as They Is Not Drank

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "I can understand a liquor company not using the word *drunk* in an ad," writes Ernest M. Lorimer of Stamford, Connecticut, "but this sentence clanks and should have been rewritten."

The advertisement in question was for Gilbey's gin, and read in part: "Coincidentally, the martini has made a return as well. And it's still *drank* the same way it was 60 years ago." Howard L. Lemberg of Bernardsville, New Jersey, snorts: "Really? I'll wager that the last time those folks at Gilbey's *drank* a martini, *drunk* was still the past participle of *drink*."

Drink (present tense), *drank* (past tense), *drunk* (past participle, sometimes used as an adjective, as in *he is drunk*; the past participle is also used in the present perfect tense, as in *I have drunk*, and the passive voice, as in *it is still drunk the same way it was 60 years ago when men were men*).

Here we are boozing it up at the annual awards ceremony so avidly awaited by readers and writers of America's advertisements: the 1990 Bloopies. The envelope, please:

For the most significant solecism written by a piece of software, runner-up is AT&T Word Processor, for "The built-in spelling dictionary instantly alerts you of any spelling errors." Pity it doesn't alert you *to*, not *of*, idioms.

Winner: Epson's new Equity laptop computer, for "You decide between a 20 megabyte or 40 megabyte removable hard drive." For two objects being decided *between*, use *and*, not *or*.

For the timeliest reminder of the difference between hens and people, a Bloopie to Tourneau watches, for "If you are fortunate enough to have an old watch or two laying around, now is the time . . ." The present participle should be the intransitive *lying*, not the transitive *laying*, which requires an object like a Fabergé egg.

For the fell clutch of circumstance in spelling old Americana, to Ralph Lauren's Home Collection, for "From very fine cotton to double-needle stitching and double-feld seams for added durability." Edward Lavitt of New York points out: "As the son of a tailor, I learned early that when one wanted the raw edges of a seam to be covered, the cloth was sewn once, folded over and sewn again. After the second sewing, the seam became a *felled seam; to fell* is to make that seam." Thus, Ralph Lauren's "double-feld seams" is incorrect, unless it is an eponymous reference to a tailor named Doublefeld.

For the most distinct misuse of a homophone, a solid-gold Bloopie to Bergdorf Goodman, for the phrase "Discrete extravagance." The word meaning "cautious, prudent, wary, tight-lipped" is *discreet*, which forms a nice oxymoron with *extravagance*, but the homophone *discrete* means "separate, distinct, unattached, removed from," and cannot be what the copywriter for Bergdorf's had in mind. The confusion may be rooted in *distinct* and *distinctive* — the first meaning "set apart" and the second having a sense of "a cut above."

For the most creative display of pronoun-antecedent disagreement, Yonex tennis racquets: "Anyone who thinks a Yonex racquet has improved their game, please raise your hand." This mixes up the indefinite singular *anyone* with the third-person plural *their* and second-person singular *your*; double fault.

For going so far without the ability to count, the Infiniti car by Nissan: "In our minds, the balance of three things is essential to making a luxury car, luxurious. Performance. Comfort. Styling. No one idea is more important than the other." First, no need for a comma before "luxurious"; next, one-noun sentence fragments make little sense, but the technique is used so often in advertising it's become idiomatic; third, when you have three ideas, one is no more important than the others, plural — otherwise, you've lost an idea. (No award for the misspelling of *infinity* — the deliberate substitution of a letter makes it possible to copyright the name.)

Incidentally, the term *Bloopie Awards* has made it into a dictionary: in Webster's New World Dictionary of Media and Communications, lexicographer Richard Weiner defines the term as "tongue-in-cheek 'awards' for notable errors in grammar and other misuse of language." It's nice to be institutionalized.

□

"I would characterize this summit," said the White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, "as a demonstration of the kind of *toughlove* working relationship that we were able to develop with the Soviet Union in four or five previous summits." USA Today headlined " 'Tough love' approach key to summit," and The Washington Times promptly dubbed the forthcoming meeting the "Tough-love summit."

Both newspapers were in error. *Toughlove* is a single word, no hyphenation. This I have from the horse's mouth: "When we started our group in 1977," says David York, a co-founder of Toughlove, a network of more than 2,000 support groups for parents of difficult teen-agers, "a friend of ours who ran a bookstore listened to our concept and said, 'You have to call it *toughlove*.' "

In a gentle but hard-nosed way, York declined to identify the creative bookseller to whom he attributes the coinage. However, he described the purpose of the organization as "to counter the type of love promulgated in our time by psychobabble — the notion of tender loving care and the effectiveness of 'active listening' to how your kid feels. Instead, we wanted kids to know that love has a value, and it's earned from the parent when the kid is cooperative.

"And by the way," the Doylestown, Pennsylvania, editor and author notes, "our group's name is one word: 'Toughlove.'"

Is it an oxymoron, a felicitous contradiction in terms? No; the opposite of the adjective *tough* is the adjective *tender*, much as the antonym of the noun *love* is *hate*. However, another sense of *tough* — one that dates to the seventh century, rooted in the Old High German *zahi* — is "durable, able to last, hard to break."

Tough has both a phony-strong sense and a mean sense, but a likable overtone crept in with the American tough-guy novel. The writer Raymond Chandler compared actors who portrayed his tough detectives: "[Humphrey] Bogart, of course, is . . . much better than any other tough-guy actor. . . . [Alan] Ladd is . . . a small boy's idea of a tough guy."

In diplomatic negotiation, *tough* is a compliment: A tough negotiator is associated with words like *tenacious* rather than the pejorative *stubborn* or the impossible *intransigent*; few negotiators want to be known as *flexible*, which has acquired a connotation of 'overly accommodating," or even "loving."

New York Times Service

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